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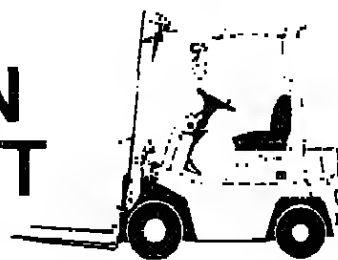
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TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

Israelis tour Egypt as protests continue

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (Agencies) — Israeli tourists drove overland into Egypt Sunday as the border opened to civilian traffic for the first time.

A bus load of about 40 tourists from Israel carrying American, French and European passports crossed the border, the Egyptian Governor of north Sinai, Muhammad Hussein Shawkat said.

The governor said by telephone from the Mediterranean coastal town of El Arish that none of the tourists carried Israeli passports. Many Israelis hold second passports issued by their country of origin which do not require visas to enter Egypt.

Kuwait said the normalization of relations will have "an adverse effect on the Egyptian people in particular and the Arab nation in general." Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul-Aziz Hussein told reporters after a weekly cabinet session that the Egyptian government's decision would cause great damage to the Egyptian people.

Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan river closed their shops to express their opposition to the formal opening of the Egyptian-Israeli frontier, but shops in Gaza were open as usual.

Ten Arabs were wounded in the town of Gaza, which is also occupied by Israel, when a hand grenade was tossed at a passing Israeli military patrol Sunday, police in Jerusalem said. There was no report of any military casualties.

Shops were closed in mainly Muslim west Beirut and several other parts of Lebanon. There were strikes in Syria and Iraq.

On the West Bank, a major security alert was mounted. There were no reports of violence.

In Doha, capital of the Gulf state of Qatar, several hundred Palestinians began a day-long sit-in at the PLO office.

Palestinian speakers branded the peace agreements between Israel and Egypt as "another conspiracy" against the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular.

A protest march was also held in Aden, South Yemen.

Most Arab states oppose Egypt's peace treaty with Israel because they regard it as a separate agreement which does not adequately

Bani-Sadr to outline 'immediate program'

TEHRAN, Jan. 27 (R) — Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, coasting to a comfortable victory in Iran's first Presidential election, was expected to outline his immediate program at a Tehran press conference Sunday.

With about one third of the results of Friday's poll announced, Bani-Sadr had 5,164,771 votes while his nearest rival, Admiral Abmad Madani, had only 1,136,781. Trailing far behind was the candidate backed by much of the ruling clergy, Dr. Hassan Habibi, with 39,731 votes.

Bani-Sadr is likely to announce a nationwide congress of his supporters in Tehran sometime next week to plan his campaign for next month's Parliamentary elections.

Bani-Sadr outlined the plan in an election-night interview, saying it was essential to have a Parliamentary majority that could work with the President and his government.

Meanwhile, the ruling Revolutionary Council, of which Bani-Sadr is a member, has said it will continue to run the country until a Parliament has been elected and has given the Finance Minister a vote of confidence.

Acting Council spokesman Ali Akbar Moinefar told reporters after last night's Council meeting he did not expect Bani-Sadr to name any new ministers until after the Parliamentary poll.

"The Revolutionary Council will continue to function until the Majlis (Parliament) begins," he said.

Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, is responding well to treatment for a minor heart disorder, according to two Swiss specialists flown to Iran Saturday to examine him.

ately take into account the aspirations of the Palestinian people to a homeland.

In Beirut, Abu Iyad, speaking in the presence of PLO Chief Yasser Arafat, said, "We proclaim that there will be no peace with, or recognition of, Israel ... the revolution continues."

He called on Syria and Iraq to establish a unified front against Israel and shouted "The Palestinian revolution will continue to keep its grasp on the gun and will not let it slip."

In Damascus, Muhammad Zuhair Masharka, assistant secretary general of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, said at a rally,

"Syria and the millions of Arabs behind it continue their firm opposition to the Carter-Begin-Sadat alliance and to all the imperialist conspiracies aimed against Syria."

Meanwhile, Egypt has set Feb. 15 as the date for the start of full normalization of relations with Israel, Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said Saturday.

Confirming a report to this effect in the weekly magazine *October* he said Sadat would explain the move in a speech on Monday.

Khalil also confirmed this meant negotiations on such issues as flights between the two countries and trade and cultural relations could begin from mid-February.

Israel is anxious for an early start to these talks although under their peace treaty either side could have waited another six months before beginning them.

Study given for Hejaz line

By Timothy Sisley

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 — A feasibility study on rebuilding the Hejaz Railway between Damascus and Medina was awarded Sunday. It is understood that the contract was won by a West German group led by Dorsch Consult.

The award was made at a meeting in Amman of the Tripartite Committee for the Reestablishment of the Hejaz Railway, SPA reported. The committee is made up of the communications and transport ministers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria; Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, Ali Suhaimi and Muhtar Tabbarh.

The agency gave no further details, but Sheikh Hussein said recently that work is to start on the project as soon as the feasibility study is complete. It involves rebuilding on standard gauge the 1,300 kilometers of narrow-gauge track, built in 1908 and destroyed by Sherif Ali's Arab armies during the revolt of 1917. The Kingdom will then be linked through Istanbul to the European railway network.

It has been estimated that rebuilding the

Continued on back page



Prince Sultan, minister of defense and civil aviation

Saudia has new board

RIYADH, Jan. 27 (SPA) Management of the Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation is to be taken over by a new board.

A Royal Decree issued Sunday amended articles four and six and the last clause of the eighth article of the Saudi Arabian Airline's Statute to provide for this measure.

The board will be headed by the Minister of Defense and Aviation or his representative and nine members to be nominated by the Council of Ministers.

The nine members will include: the Assistant to the Minister of Defense and Aviation for civil aviation affairs, the Director General of Saudia and the President of Civil Aviation; representatives of government departments concerned and any other qualified person nominated by the Minister of Defense and Aviation.

A resolution of the Council of Ministers will determine the membership period and the remuneration paid to the members.

Under the amended article six, the corporation's Board of Directors shall meet at its headquarters or in any other town it specifies, at the invitation of the chairman. The board will be called upon to hold at least 10 meetings per year.

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense and Aviation have been charged with the implementation of the Royal decree.

The board's meeting shall be considered valid only if at least six members, including the chairman, attend. The resolutions shall be issued with the majority of the members present. In case of a tie, the side including the chairman shall be preferred.

The Chairman of the corporations Board of Directors or his representative shall be the highest authority for the director general, according to the amended final clause of article eight.

By Susan Gray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The United States is now moving full-speed ahead in its search for launching pads for U.S. military power in the Arabian Gulf-Indian Ocean area.

But a former navy admiral, who served three years in the Middle East, says it took a "collective ballbat" of events in the region to awaken U.S. public opinion to the need for a strong U.S. military presence there.

In an interview with *Arab News* Retired Rear Admiral Robert J. Hanks, who commanded U.S. Middle East naval forces from 1972 — 75, said the Arabian Gulf/Indian Ocean has traditionally been regarded as a "strategic backwater," and added there has long been a need for a strong U.S. presence there.

But a longstanding American ignorance of the area and the nation's perception of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the energy crisis, has pushed the issue into the foreground.

So while many observers say the recent chain of events — the holding of Americans hostage in Iran, the storming of American embassies in the area and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — have precipitated the need for a strong American presence there, Hanks sees the events as only "awakening the United States to a long-standing need."

In addition to looking to stake out a future American presence there in the region, administration strategists are also weighing options the United States has in dealing with Iran over the hostage crisis.

From his position now with the United States Strategic Institute, whose staff of primarily retired military officers studies national security in the nuclear era, Hanks outlined three possible military moves the U.S. could take to "punish" Iran.

The options outlined by the former naval commander are: blockading or mining the Gulf of Hormuz or seizing Kharg Island, Iran's oil export terminal.

Saying that imposing economic sanctions generally does not accomplish much, Hanks continued that the most effective punishment would be "chopping off the outflow of oil from the country."

But in the same breath he also warned that the U.S. takeover of the oil terminus could lead to a broadened conflict.

Soviet 'noose' around Gulf region

Speaking amid growing speculation here about the administration's new "Carter Doctrine" for the Middle East, Hanks noted that the U.S. would have no problem militarily with carrying off either of the three options — all understood to be under consideration by the White House.

But there would be political consequences, Hanks said, speaking about the United States' relationships with its allies — Western Europe and Japan — who rely heavily on Iranian oil.

While outlining U.S. options at present, the navy man ventured that the United States "has put itself in a corner" by not acting more forcibly at the beginning of the Iranian crisis.

"As the crisis has dragged on, Khomeini has become more convinced of our indecisiveness," Hanks explained.

However any U.S. forays into the Arabian Gulf/Indian Ocean area are likely to be hampered by what Hanks calls the "lack of reserves in the U.S. Navy."

In the short term, the U.S. can pull from its Mediterranean and Pacific fleets. (The U.S. is already doing this by pulling the carrier *Nimitz* from the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and another aircraft carrier from the Pacific Fleet.)

But this "swing policy" leaves open flanks, and for the future, the U.S. must look to rebuilding its fleet.

— if it is going to establish, a permanent credible presence in the region, Hanks concluded.

At present the U.S. has 12 aircraft carriers, and Hanks recommends building more because he would like to see at least one carrier permanently assigned to the Indian Ocean.

To keep that one carrier in place, Hanks said, really requires substitute carriers to allow time for the carriers to be dry-docked for repairs and also time to rotate in and out of ports.

While the United States searches for future bases in the region, the only base it can really count on at present is Diego Garcia.

Diego Garcia, a small island in the middle of the Indian Ocean, is almost 1,500 miles from the mouth of the Arabian Gulf. Owned by the British, but leased to the

Six Afghan groups unite Zia urges collective action

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 27 (AP) — The President of Pakistan, Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, on Sunday urged the conference of Islamic foreign ministers to agree on collective security measures to prevent Soviet intervention in another Muslim world.

Speaking to ministers convened here to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Zia said the Soviet move posed a grave threat to the entire Muslim world.

"This is the first instance since World War II when a super power has made a sovereign and independent Muslim country the target of its attack. We view this development with the utmost apprehension, because unless this trend to subjugate small countries through the use of force is arrested in time, world peace and the independent existence of small countries would be endangered," he said.

"In order to avoid a recurrence of a similar situation, the Muslim countries must consider ways and means for the collective defence of Islamic Ummah (world)," he said.

Zia has sought assistance from China, the United States and other Western nations to bolster his military strength. Tunisia's Habib Chatti, secretary general of the 41-nation organization of Islamic Conference (ok) said the entire Muslim world was appalled at the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Chatti told the opening session of an conference that the Soviet move had "generated

a wave of serious concern in neighboring countries, particularly Pakistan and Iran, which both declared in strong terms that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan constitutes a threat to their security."

He said that the wave of concern was not limited to neighboring countries but extended to all people throughout the world.

"The whole world, which is closely following these tragic events in Afghanistan, the Muslim nations as a whole, which is appalled by the foreign intervention, as well as all peace-loving nations are looking at us and focusing attention on our deliberations and on the way we deal with this danger," he said. Chatti also said that the Soviet military incursion had not caused the Arab world to lose sight of the Middle East problem.

"Jerusalem and Palestine are still occupied by Israel and the Zionists are in the process of normalizing their presence on our territories, while a sister-state (Egypt) is about to normalize its relations with the enemy," Chatti said.

Chatti told the foreign ministers that there were two normalization processes taking place in the Middle East. One was carried out in the occupied territories to give them a permanent Israeli character and the other was to turn dealings with "the enemy" into a normal matter, he said.

Meanwhile, six Islamic nationalist groups

leading the fighting against the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul Sunday announced they had formed an alliance.

The announcement was the first indication of an alliance among them to coordinate their efforts against Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The announcement was made at a press conference attended by Salem Al-Azzam, secretary general of the London-based International Islamic Secretariat for Liberation of Muslim Lands.

Azzam read three immediate objectives the groups hope to accomplish. They are:

— To liberate Afghanistan from an alien and atheist regime.

— To establish a truly Islamic state according to the provisions of the Koran, the Muslim holy book, and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.

— To cooperate with organizations which are struggling to establish the Islamic system of government and Islamic way of life in their own countries.

According to the announcement, the alliance will form a supreme council by March 1 to govern its affairs. Until then Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, chief of the Jamiat Islami (Islamic Party) will function as governor.

The Soviet action in Afghanistan last month provoked bitter condemnation from within and outside the Islamic world, with the United Nations General Assembly demanding the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

Staunchly anti-communist Saudi Arabia has proposed tough measures to punish both Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, according to conference sources.

The proposals include severance of diplomatic ties with Afghanistan by Islamic countries and a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow next July.

Saudi Arabia has also proposed that Afghanistan be expelled from the Islamic conference organization and that Afghanistan rebels fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul government of Babrak Karmal get military and economic assistance.

Afghanistan is not attending the conference, saying the meeting represented an interference in its internal affairs.

Chatti, told a press conference Saturday "I think the opinion of 40 countries represent-

Continued on back page

Assad leaves

RIYADH, Jan. 27 (SPA) — President Hafez Assad of Syria left here after a one day visit for talks with King Khaled.

Assad and Khaled held formal talks on the Middle East, the Gulf Area and Afghanistan. Syrian Deputy Premier Abdul Halim Khaddam described the talks as good and fruitful.

After the talks, King Khaled held a party in honor of Assad, who is returning to Damascus.

And his words were not reassuring for the future security and Western access to Middle East oil fields. "It looks like a (Soviet) noose is being tied around the Arabian peninsula," he said after looking at a map of the region pinpointing the spheres of Soviet influence.

Hanks and many other observers of the Middle East political arena, believe the whole chain of events in the region is tied to the unresolved Palestinian question of national rights.

Calling the Palestinian question a "festering sore," the retired admiral, who maintains his Middle East contacts, said the non-settlement of the Palestinian question is at the heart of where to station U.S. troops in the Middle East.

Talking further on the Arab-Israeli conflict, which he believes is manipulated by the Soviets, Hanks called U.S. policy toward Israel one of "misguided emotion."

One of the quickest way for a resurgence of good feelings with the Arabs would be for the United States to twist the Israel's arm on Palestinian statehood.

There have been various U.S. press reports about the United States' potential use of the bases in the Sinai, which Israel is returning to Egypt under terms of the peace treaty.

But this would be a colossal mistake and would further alienate Arab states, Hanks noted in a conclusion which is shared by other political observers.

Although he tends to discount any carefully laidout Soviet masterplan for the region, Hanks also finds American strategy uncharted in many situations.

"The United States often makes foreign policy decisions in a compartmentalized fashion with no thought to ramifications in other parts of the world."

To illustrate, Hanks used the example of the United States severing its defense treaty with Taiwan in exchange for establishing full diplomatic relations with the Peoples Republic of China.

While touting the wisdom of seeking diplomatic relations with mainland China, Hanks said the abrupt dismissal of Taiwan's defense needs, Hanks said the action greatly disturbed countries, like Saudi Arabia, who look to the U.S. for support.

"How can we depend on you after what you did to Taiwan," he said one Arab friend implored.

Letter to Islamabad

As a national of the Soviet-occupied Muslim nation of Afghanistan, I would like to express our appreciation to our Muslim brothers who initiated the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

This is a critical time for the Islamic nation which is confronted by enemies of Islam from many directions. The Third World, in general, and Muslim states, in particular, are facing a grave situation. Afghanistan has been attacked and other nations are next in line. In view of this situation, the Islamic foreign ministers should face the problem of the Soviet invasion as the one most threatening to the Islamic nation.

We expect the foreign ministers to show unity and complete solidarity to confront the current events. If this test of strength is passed with complete unity, it will certainly result in positive action, signaling the liberation of Jerusalem and the creation of a Palestinian state.

But for now, the Soviet invasion is the matter of highest priority. When deliberating over the invasion, there are several issues to be considered.

1 — Unity of the Afghan ranks must be achieved at any cost.

2 — A leader accepted by the majority of Afghans must be found.

3 — This leader must have the full support of other Islamic countries.

4 — Facilities for Afghan refugees must be maintained.

5 — The threat of a holy war (Jihadi) must be applied to the Soviets as a condition for withdrawal.

6 — Practical steps must be taken to provide the Afghan freedom fighters with material and financial support.

7 — A strong publicity campaign is required for the mobilization of world opinion.

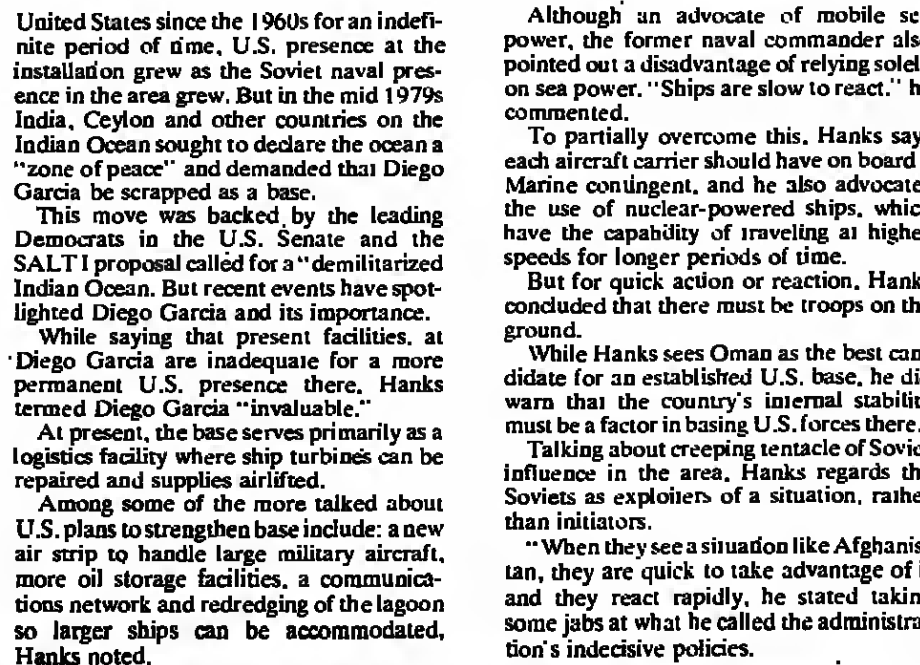
8 — A strong transmitting radio station is needed to prepare the Afghan public for the war and transmit the truth to counteract Soviet lies.

9 — Plans must be made for an Islamic Republic government in exile or inside liberated Afghanistan to build a foundation for future action.

The Afghans appeal to their Muslim brothers throughout the world to rally under the faith of Islam and rescue Afghanistan from the hands of communism with the light of monotheism.

The hopes and prayers of all Muslims are focused on the conference. We are anxiously awaiting successful results of this historical meeting.

Dr. Wali Mohd, Afghani
Jeddah



DEPLOYED TO INDIAN OCEAN: The nuclear powered aircraft carrier USS Nimitz, shown in this 1976 file photo is one of several warships that has been deployed to the Indian Ocean region recently.

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In Jeddah port Tuesday Shipborne Scandinavian show set

By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 — The wealth of Scandinavia will be on show offshore here Tuesday. A shipful of the wares of 100 Danish, Finnish and Swedish companies will tie up in Jeddah port two days of display entitled the Scan-Arab Expo 80.

Sunday Sheikh Ismail Abudawood, the president of the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce, met staff of the embassies of participating countries to speak of the benefits to both exporters and importers of visiting trade shows.

"Arabic-speaking people like the convenience of trade shows coming to our country," he said. The Scandinavian countries were known for fine products that Saudi Arabia needs.

"Business is improving in Saudi Arabia as a result of business diversity in the new generation. This (show) is a good start, and I am happy you have taken the initiative to come." Chamber of Commerce officials said that if it were not for such exhibitions Saudi Arabian businessmen would limit themselves to traditional, narrow markets.

Abdul Wahab Abu Zinada, manager of the chamber, said, "I like the idea of open competition. You have to expose all there is to see what is the best product."

Scandinavian countries are among the countries bringing quality products to the Kingdom, Abu Zinada said. "So far there have been no complaints about any of their products, and as long as they keep it this way,

then we'll be happy to have them back."

The Scan-Arab Expo repeats the floating Holland Expo last year. Floating shows were first initiated by Abudawood with the Japanese and French. Invitations may be obtained through the Scandinavian Embassies, the Alatas Agency in the Johara building and the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce.

The Kingdom is one of Sweden's largest customers, the largest buyer in Asia with imports in 1979 of \$500 million.

Ivan Palmeholt, commercial counselor for the Swedish Embassy, said more than 100 Swedish companies are doing business in the country and more than 40 are involved in joint ventures.

He said, "What we have to consider is that the exposition will have a wide variety of products, and although Scandinavian countries face competition from lower-priced countries, we still have quality to offer to the local businessmen."

"Twenty-five per cent of our gross national product is exports, somebody must want to buy our products."

Dan Larson, Danish commercial counselor, said exports from Denmark have notched 50 per cent growth. "From a Danish viewpoint this is very satisfactory."

In 1979, 45 per cent of Danish exports were of food.

"Indications around Saudi Arabia's third Five-Year plan suggest the Kingdom will proceed from infrastructure to industry and agriculture," he said.

"Denmark has reason to believe that to an

even greater extent than before, Danish and Saudi companies will be able to cooperate in development and diversification of trade and industry."

Finland, has been expanding its trade relations with Saudi Arabia within the past decade. Several official delegations have gone to Arab countries.

"Among these is the Joint Commission for the Agreements on Industrial, Economic and Technical Cooperation that Finland has concluded as a reciprocal instrument for promoting trade," said Eero Harkonen, commercial counselor for Finland's Embassy.

He added, "During the second Five-Year plan Finland's exports have increased from SR24 million in 1974 to SR212 million in 1978."

After the show at Jeddah, the exhibition will be taken by the Swedish flag vessel M/V Tor Scandinavia to Muscat, Abu Dhabi and Dubai, Doha, Manama, Dammam, and Kuwait.

Scan-Arab Expo 80 organized by World-Wide Expo Copenhagen in cooperation with the Scandinavian export councils.

Electrical display planned for Jeddah

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 — Jeddah is to see the Middle East's first international exhibition of electrical equipment, supplies and services. The organizers of the Middle East Construction Exhibitions, Fairs and Exhibitors and Al-Harithy, have applied for a license to hold the event from Feb. 28 to March 5 next year.

The show will be the first specialist electrical engineering exhibition in the Middle East, the organizers said Sunday.

Plan discussed

Nazer sees West German team

RIYADH, Jan. 27 (SPA) — Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer met Sunday with a visiting German parliamentary delegation.

The delegation heard a report about the country's development plans and on the Third Five-year Plan.

The delegation comprises members of the Bundestag who are also chairmen or members of specialized political and economic committees.

Later in the day the delegation met with the deputy minister of municipal and rural affairs, Dr. Saleh Al Malek, and discussed cooperation. They talked about the activities of German companies here.

Meanwhile, the Danish Agricultural Minister Poul Dalsager returned here from the Asir, where he visited projects being undertaken with Danish assistance.

Dalsager is returning a visit made to Denmark by Agriculture Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh last year. During his visit Dr. Sheikh renewed a cooperation agreement between the two countries which had been first signed in 1975.

Dr. Sheikh said his talks with Dalsager covered setting up joint ventures between the private sectors of both countries in agricultural development, training Saudi Arabians and the secondment of experts to work for the ministry in Riyadh. The development of fisheries was also discussed.

In Jeddah, Mayor Muhammad said Farsi discussed the fraternity treaty between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait with his Kuwaiti counterpart Abdul Aziz Al-Adasani Sunday.

Dr. Muhammad Al-Hammadi, director of the Institute for the Development of Arab Towns and Taleb Al-Tajer, director of the Organization of Arab Towns, were present during the meetings.

The two mayors also discussed matters to be taken up by the Conference of the Mayors



AFLOAT: The ship that will carry the Scandinavian exhibition into Jeddah Tuesday.

In Riyadh

Specialist police graduate

RIYADH, Jan. 27 (SPA) — The third special preliminary group, 14 officers, graduated from the Public Security Officers' Institute Sunday. The ceremony was due to be attended by Gen. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh, the newly-appointed head of Public Security.

Four of the officers have completed studies on traffic sciences in American universities. They will join field services in few days.

Three graduated from Saudi Arabian universities and will be sent abroad for further studies in Islamic legislation, physics and social sciences. Seven graduates of Imam Muhammad ibn Saud University will be appointed to various police directorates to work in public prosecution and civil rights.

After a week the fourth special preliminary session will begin for officers who are univer-

sity graduates. It will have over 25 members.

The institute was established in 1969 to help in training officers by organizing educational and training sessions. It holds specialist sessions for criminal investigation officers, to broaden their knowledge and show them latest developments in fighting and solving crime.

Five sessions have been held in this subject, and the sixth began last week.

Al-Jazirah meanwhile quoted the new director of Public Security, Gen. Sheikh, as saying that once officers studying abroad complete their courses, they are to be appointed to leading posts in teaching and training branches of the Public Security.

This will be in the centers of the training under construction, he said.

The Public Security intends to establish centers inspired by Islam for security studies. All who wish to study applying the Sharia as the rule of life and commercial, financial general property transactions, will be welcome.

Meanwhile, SPA reported that the Education Directorate of Baha has awarded contracts over SR20 million to Saudi Arabian companies for building six schools.

Fahd Jaber Al-Harithy, director of education in the region, said Sunday that the schools are to be built in the villages of Bathnan Al-Awal, Mousa, Gazanah, Madaq, Jabr and Bent Hallal.

In other developments, a Tunisian education delegation arrived in Jeddah Saturday on a three day visit during which it will hold talks on educational cooperation.

The delegation will also visit some Islamic cultural and historic sites, as well as examining the educational achievements of the Kingdom.

Saudi writer argues veil gives honor to women

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 — A Saudi Arabian woman columnist argues that the veil is inseparable part of the freedom and respect granted women by Islam. The assertion, made in an unsigned article in *Al Madinah* Sunday, was the second in a series on the value of veiling.

She compared historical cases of the treatment of women and the influence of Islam, and drew the conclusion that only Islam sets women free.

She said that woman was deprived of all her rights in the pre-Islamic era. She was treated like a beast. But, with the advent of Islam, Muslim woman regained all her rights and recovered her lost dignity and high position for the first time in recorded history.

The writer said that the position of the Western woman was no better than that of the Arab woman before Islam. After the dawn of Islam, its enemies had tried their best to concern the qualities of Islam. They maliciously introduced an educational system that intended to bring about the moral, social, cultural and intellectual degradation of Muslim men and women, she said.

She gave as an instance the coeducation system at many colleges and universities in Islamic countries, where women move about freely with men and dress like men. They lose their femininity.

Islam, she says, took good care of women and bestowed honor on her. It gives her high status and intellectual freedom.

She discounted what she said was Western propaganda that a woman's veil was commanded only by Islam. Anyone who reads the Old Testament, she says, can easily see that woman veiled among the Hebrews of the Prophet Abraham's era and those of other Prophets following him until after the dawn of Christianity. The veil is frequently mentioned in books other than the Old and the New Testaments.

The writer supported her argument for veiling with God's commands in the Holy Koran that Muslim women "must not display their charms like their sisters in the pre-Islamic era." A woman's veil is, therefore, ordained by God. There is no question of anyone holding different opinions on the subject, she said.

IDB lends \$10m

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank has agreed to lend Guinea Bissau \$10 million to finance petroleum products imports from Senegal. An agreement was signed at the bank's headquarters Sunday by the Deputy Governor of the Bank, Dr. Ahmad Minai and two senior officials from Guinea Bissau.

Saudi Comment

By Dr. Abbas Tashkandi
Al Bilad

The new international airport in Jeddah will call for a staff of nearly 46,000, according to some estimates. Seventy per cent of them will have to be of intermediate technical education to maintain and operate machinery, aircraft and mechanical equipment.

Add to this large number those who will be needed in other places: industrial estates, airports, ports and similar projects. The question poses itself: where are we going to get all these people from?

Neither the intermediate technical institutes nor the universities can meet the demand. We should review our educational policy in all its phases and draw up plans for manpower training through various institutions.

By Dr. Ahmad Nasser Basahi
Al Bilad

With the growing prosperity of the country there has been a great leap in education and unprecedented facilities afforded the young to learn and train. It is less than gratifying that our young people do not seem to care sufficiently about acquiring the best there is to learn. They are more interested in other things. Nor are they being helped by parents and guardians busy with other matters like travelling money making and speculation.

The result is reflected in the state of our scientific research and creative effort.

I believe that those involved in education in this country should study the situation and propose alternative methods to strengthen the bond between teacher and taught, so that we may eventually realize our objectives and bring about the society that we want.

WEATHER

Temperatures will continue to rise in most areas, particularly in the western and north-western regions.

Low and medium cloud will thicken in the central and parts of the western and north-western regions, with possible showers.

Winds will be light to moderate and mostly southerly. They will get active occasionally in the north-western region, causing sand haze.

Seas will be calm to moderate. Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Muscat	31	21	Tabuk	19	02
Jeddah	29	20	Turais	14	—
Riyadh	20	07	Arar	19	02
Dhahran	20	08	Sisra	22	07
Medina	24	12	Yamou	27	10
Tai	21	07	Abha	17	10

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Gromyko begins 3-day visit to Syria

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27 (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here Sunday in an apparent bid to ally Arab ears over the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

He is also to discuss coordinated action by Syria and the Soviet Union to counter what sources here described as the growing American influence in the Middle East as a result of the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

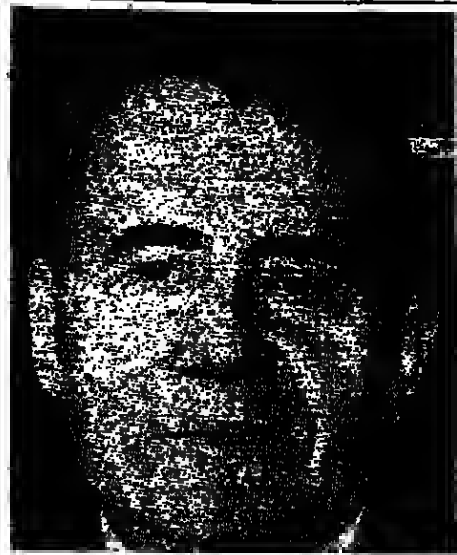
Gromyko, who was greeted at Damascus Airport by his Syrian counterpart Abdul Halim Khaddam, is to spend three days here during which he will deliver a message to President Hafez Assad from the Kremlin leaders.

"The international situation has become much more dangerous because of the behaviour of certain powers," Gromyko told airport reporters in a brief statement. "My talks with the friendly Syrian leaders will be comprehensive on all international issues."

Informed sources said the Kremlin has been upset by the widespread uproar in Arab and Islamic countries against the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Gromyko, these sources said, will ask the Syrians to communicate Moscow's reassurances to Arab and Islamic governments about Soviet intentions in Afghanistan.

The nature of these assurances was not spelled out in detail. It is believed here how-



Andrei Gromyko

ever that Gromyko will tell Assad and Khaddam that the Soviets will withdraw from Afghanistan at some date to be determined later.

Syria has shunned the Islamic foreign ministers' conference on Afghanistan, now underway in Pakistan, largely out of deference to Moscow.

The Soviet Union is Syria's main supplier of weaponry, and informants here said Gromyko might try to sound out Syria's response to the idea of a long-term treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union.

Moscow has friendship pacts with the Marxist regime of South Yemen and the Socialist Iraqi government of President Saddam Hussein.

Moscow was also concerned over acts of violence against Soviet targets in Syria, sources here said. Two Soviet colonels were murdered in the central Syrian town of Hama and a Russian railway technician was seriously wounded in the northern city of Aleppo last week. The Syrian government has accused the Muslim Brotherhood of mounting these attacks.



Jaafar Numeiri

Numeiri raps Soviet invasion

KOUM, Jan. 27 (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has denounced the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and warned other countries could be the next victims.

Addressing the opening session of the third national congress of the country's ruling political party, the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), Numeiri said Saturday: "Sudan stands firm against the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan and condemns all forms of expansion and international terrorism."

He called on all Muslims in the world to "rescue the people of Afghanistan and demonstrate vigilance and steadfastness with them."

Sudan has already condemned the Soviet intervention in a statement issued by the government earlier this month.

Mideast tops agenda of U.S. Congress

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The U.S. Congress reconvenes this week and foreign policy and defense issues — generated by the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan and the continuing crisis in Iran — are expected to dominate the agenda.

Both the Senate and House will plunge immediately into foreign policy issues, and much of the action will not occur on the Senate and House floors, but in committee meeting rooms.

One of the first items to receive lawmakers' attention will be the administration's proposed \$400 million aid package to Pakistan. But in order to approve the economic and military assistance, Congress must waive a cutoff off aid imposed only last April.

In addition to the specific aid proposal for Pakistan, the House Foreign Affairs Committee will be taking up the fiscal year 1981 economic and military assistance requests from several Middle Eastern states.

The lion's share of the expenditures will be for Egypt and Israel. Under scrutiny will be some \$750 million in economic aid for Egypt and some \$200 — 300 million in military sales.

Israel, which got \$1.7 billion this year in economic and military assistance from the U.S. has asked for some \$3.4 billion, but a House spokesman said it is "unlikely that Israel will get much more than they got this year."

Also, the Congress will be studying aid packages for Jordan, Syria, North Yemen and Oman and specifically looking at obtaining U.S. base rights in Oman, a spokesman said.

Several hearings are expected to be scheduled to take on in-depth study of the impact of events in Iran and in Afghanistan.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has an investigative oversight role, in addition to its legislative role, will look at past U.S. policy in the Gulf and study what course the U.S. should follow there in the future, a congressional aide said.

During the early period of the Iranian crisis, Congress said it would refrain from conducting hearings until the hostage crisis was resolved, but now that the embassy siege has dragged on, a congressional aide noted that there are "questions that have to be asked now."

Congress will also be studying issues dealing with Saudi Arabia — specifically a \$120 million arms sales which is pending on Capitol Hill.



(AP Photo)

SOLIDARITY: Top Palestinian commando leaders raise their clasped hands in a demonstration of solidarity against the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations during a rally in Beirut Saturday. They are from left to right: Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, an unidentified Arafat aide, George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Arafat's right-hand man Abu Iyad. Others are unidentified commando lieutenants.

Jordan premier starts Iraq visit

BAGHDAD, Jan. 27 (R) — Jordanian Prime Minister Sherif Abdul-Hamid Sharaf arrived here Sunday for an official visit to Iraq.

The Iraqi news agency quoted Sharaf, who was accompanied by senior officials, as saying he would give Iraqi President Saddam Hussein a message from King Hussein on Arab and international situations.

Well-informed sources in Amman said that

the talks were likely to cover how to stand up against the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, boost Arab solidarity and effect a common Arab action.

Sharaf returned from Damascus Thursday after a two-day visit during which he delivered a message from King Hussein to President Hafez Assad and had talks with other Syrian leaders.

Bomb injures Israeli patrol in Gaza

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27 (R) — Palestinian commandos said here they wounded members of an Israeli military patrol, some fatally, in a hand grenade attack in the Israeli-occupied town of Gaza Saturday.

The Palestine news agency Wafa quoted a

spokesman as saying the attack was carried out by commandos operating inside Israel.

In Tel Aviv, police said 10 persons were wounded when a hand grenade was tossed at a passing Israeli military patrol in Gaza.

'Amin under house arrest in Libya'

KUWAIT, Jan. 27 (AP) — Former Ugandan President Idi Amin has been put under house arrest in an isolated villa in a Tripoli suburb following a fallout with Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi, the Kuwait daily newspaper *Al-Anba* has reported.

Quoting "well-informed sources in Paris," the paper said Saturday a rift developed between Amin and Qaddafi after the Libyan leader embarked on a campaign to improve

relations with several African states with which Amin had been "not on good terms."

The sources were quoted as saying Qaddafi began improving his relations with the unnamed African countries after he lost hope in Amin regaining power in Uganda. Amin has been living in Libya since his overthrow last year by Ugandan exiles backed by Tanzanian forces.

Labor strike halts Israel's flights

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (R) — A 24-hour strike by nearly 100,000 workers halted all flights in and out of Israel Sunday and crippled its main ports at Haifa and Ashdod.

The strike was in protest against government spending cuts, including cuts in food

subsidies and child allowances, aimed at reducing Israel's 100 per cent inflation rate.

Hundreds of tourists due to leave Sunday were flown out early aboard 10 special flights overnight before the strike began.

Al Azhar parley urges end to anti-Muslim drive in Egypt

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 27 — Plagued by controversy and turmoil, Egypt's Islamic institutions convened one of their largest conferences three weeks ago to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demand a purge of anti-Islamic tendencies within Egypt. Held at Al Azhar Muslim university, one of the world's most venerable Islamic institutions, the conference led to the Egyptian government's arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of "criminals" against the state.

Later, in Alexandria, 70 people were arrested for belonging to Al Jihad, an extremist Muslim group.

The actual resolutions of the conference received little publicity. These demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and declared it the duty of all Muslims to aid their Afghan brothers with donations and fighting assistance.

The conference urged all Islamic states to sever diplomatic, economic and military relations with the Soviet Union. It said Muslims are responsible for the restoration of all occupied Islamic lands, including those in the Soviet Union, Palestine and Afghanistan.

The conference asked for an end to anti-Islamic campaigns in the Egyptian media — especially those aimed at Al Azhar and its ulema. They singled out the *Al Akhbar* newspaper and Masonic leader Muhammad Said Al Ashmawi for recent attacks on Islam.

Rotary clubs were charged with having Zionist links and the conference said they should be banned because they pose a threat to Islam. The conference urged the government to end anti-Islamic, Christian-inspired attacks in openly distributed leaflets.

Other resolutions included the demand that a definite date be set for the application of Sharia law in Egypt. They also called for the publication of the Al Azhar newspaper.

They called on government media and the education ministry to guide the youth of Egypt toward a more sober and higher standard of learning — away from a profligate way of life.

"The Muslim people are in great need of the leadership of Al Azhar," the resolution said. They called on the government to restore the independence of the institution return its confiscated properties and allow the worldwide ulema to elect its head.

Another conference is scheduled for next month to evaluate any government steps that have been taken to carry out these resolutions.

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U.S. says Hanoi threatens Thais

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — The State Department, pointing to reported concentrations of Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Cambodian border, has called on Vietnam and the Soviet Union to take no action that would threaten the security of Thailand.

State Department officials said Saturday that 500,000 to 700,000 Cambodian refugees are in Thailand, having fled famine or repression at home. They report about 50,000 Vietnamese troops in the region.

"Vietnamese military activity in this area," said a department statement, "poses a potential threat to the security of Thailand." It said that increased military activity would threaten "the peace, security and stability of the entire region."

"More broadly," the statement went on, "we urge them (the Vietnamese and Soviets) to seek a peaceful solution to the issues of Kampuchea (Cambodia) which would involve the end of hostilities and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops and the creation of a genuinely independent and representative Khmer government at peace with all its neighbors."

Later, the State Department issued another version of its statement, speaking of "recent Vietnamese military reconnaissance operations" instead of "large Vietnamese troop deployments" and added a reference to "increasingly harsh Vietnamese propaganda attacking border relief operations, and recent intelligence which point to possible Vietnamese attacks on the concentration of refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border."

The second statement welcomed expressions of concern issued by Japan, the European community, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

It urged that concerned governments continue to support international organizations working at the border and inside Cambodia.

Refugees have been fleeing Cambodia in increasing numbers since the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin ousted the Pol Pot regime in 1978 and growing famine has been reported in the country.

Troops loyal to the former government are still fighting a guerrilla war to regain power, and there were reports last month that the biggest forces are believed to be along the Thai border.

Pol Pot's government, also Communist, came to power in 1975 after the United

States pulled out of Vietnam. It was regarded as one of the most brutal in history of the country long torn by war.

The State Department officials mentioned the Soviet allies of the Vietnamese in their assessment of the situation Saturday. They referred to concern over reports of large Vietnamese troop deployments near the border and said other countries, including Japan, New Zealand and Australia, had also expressed concern.

The officials said the area they are worried about is near the town of Aranya Prathet, directly east of Bangkok and about 140 km north of the Gulf of Siam.

They estimate 500,000 to 700,000 Cambodians have taken refuge in the Thai border area under the care of several hundred aid personnel from the United States and other countries. Over the past few weeks, according to these officials, the Vietnamese have been building up to a force of some 50,000 troops.

Thai forces in the area are about as strong, the State Department officials said, and would resist thrusts into their country. "We think the Thais could handle," one of the officials said, "but there might be serious fighting."

A quarter of a million of the 700,000 Cambodian refugees are concentrated in the two camps of Nong Samet and Non Mak Mun, north of Aranya Prathet, south of the town are the forces of Pol Pot, which were ousted from power by Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese troops who invaded Cambodia.

After all the trials the Cambodians have gone through, the people in these two camps represent about 10 per cent of the country's remaining population. They are being supplied with food, which the State Department officials say the Vietnamese and their Cambodian friends have been unable to do, and for that reason the refugees are received by them as a threat.

The State Department officials say that in addition to the concentration of Vietnamese troops, there has been a propaganda build-up in the media under Vietnamese control. They also report that a high level defector from the Heng Samrin government has said that an attack by the Vietnamese was planned for the end of January.

Such an attack would spread the refugees deep into Thailand and create considerable problems for the Thai authorities, they said.

U.S. policy spokesman

Carter a somber 'hambone'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — He's seen almost daily on television these days, a seemingly somber figure explaining United States foreign policy to a roomful of reporters.

His name as well as his face have become familiar to millions: Hodding Carter III, the Jimmy Carter administration's chief spokesman on foreign affairs.

Catapulted into prominence by twin crises in Iran and Afghanistan, the former small town newspaper editor views his new celebrity with mixed feelings.

"One of the nice things about my life until now was that no matter what public positions I took, I was essentially a private person," Carter said in a recent interview. "I liked it that way. I liked being the anonymous editorial writer."

"On the other hand, I'm also enough of a hambone (show-off) that it is interesting to see this."

Hambone he can be. Carter goes about his job with a sense of humor.

He once threw a rubber chicken at a reporter who habitually got on his nerves. Another time, he pulled a rubber-band gun on him.

And when reporters doubted the deposed Shah of Iran was really in a New York hospital for cancer treatment, Carter yelled in mock exasperation. "All right, you got me," and stripped an imaginary mask from his face.

He also is not above political partisanship. Carter has publicly ridiculed John Connally, a Republican presidential aspirant, and in private has referred to Senator Edward M. Kennedy and the Republican presidential hopefuls as "Snow White and the seven dwarfs."

No relation to Jimmy Carter, the President, Carter is the son of a Mississippi newspaper publisher who had a cross burned on his lawn for taking the view that blacks have rights.

A nonconformist by nature, at 44 he also is a realist about American politics and his job as the administration's foreign policy spokesman.

He supported Carter for President in 1976 "for a lot of different reasons, not the least of them I thought he was the most progressive



Hodding Carter

candidate who could get elected.

"Do I agree, as a person, with every single policy of this administration? The answer is no," Carter said.

"Do I agree with a substantial majority? The answer is yes."

"Do I find it difficult to go out there and do battle in favor of the policies, whether I agree with them or not?"

"Now I understood when I come in here I was to be the spokesman for those policies and I was no longer the editor and publisher of a newspaper putting out my point of view."

This flexibility is reflected in spokesman Carter's enunciation, at the start of the administration, of the President's foreign policy heavily committed to arms control and human rights and now to military buildup and containing Soviet expansion.

As a liberal, Hodding Carter says he is not uncomfortable with the shift.

"I don't think it's ever been a liberal position that the way to deal with a fairly open and shut case of aggression by anybody, whether they call themselves totalitarian left or totalitarian right, was to sort of pretend it hasn't happened," he said.



One of Harry Walsh's pigeons

Britain flies blood by bird

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 27 (Express) — Harry Walsh's 24 racing pigeons have been signed up by the British government to help save lives.

The birds carry urgent blood samples across Plymouth from Devonport Hospital to a laboratory at the Freedom Fields Hospital two and a half miles away. Tests have shown that six minutes after a bird is released with the sample harnessed to its back, the laboratory is back on the phone with the required report.

Now the Health Service — astonished at the saving in time and money — has made pigeon racing Walsh's first Flying Officer.

Local hospitals were using taxis costing \$12,000 a year in 1977 to carry urgent samples.

Walsh who worked in the city's Central Blood Bank, said his birds could do the job on a total food bill of \$2.25 a week and he started the experiment in his own time to prove it.

He reared the pigeons to regard the blood laboratory as home.

After more than 1,000 tests flights — in which a bird has never been late the once skeptical hospital management committee is convinced. Walsh said: "They could not believe it at first. They thought the first reports were back so quickly they must be from samples sent the previous day."

Now doctors in Germany, France, Switzerland and Israel are planning their own pigeon posts — and a party of Dutch transfusion service experts is due to visit Walsh's pigeon base.

'Little arrangements' illegal, but Russians require them

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — A Soviet official sets a huge production quota, but the factory manager can't meet it with government materials. The manager bribes a supplier who has extra materials bidden at a rail yard where he's done a favor for the government inspector. The inspector knows the hidden materials are illegal but keeps quiet.

Indeed, each step of the process is illegal, but Soviet emigrants and U.S. experts say the process itself is part of a "second economy" vital to survival of the Soviet Union's official, ideologically pure, Communist system.

The cost, they told a Congressional subcommittee last week, is a deep cynicism about day-to-day life and government, a cynicism that Soviet citizens wear like a protective shield against uneasy thoughts about their society.

Quiet arrangements based on favors or fear are crucial in many aspects of Soviet life, said the witnesses before a House of Representatives intelligence subcommittee: from getting an apartment, to getting into college, to getting on a government list for fresh chicken.

Sakharov's exile called 'fair'

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP) — The Kremlin officials who banished human rights advocate Andrei Sakharov from Moscow followed a precedent older than the Soviet state. The Czar silenced dissent the same way, exiling such outspoken Russians as poet Alexander Pushkin, revolutionary Vladimir Lenin and thousands of others.

Governments across the world have protested what they see as Sakharov's "arrest and exile." But Soviet leaders say they have taken a "humane and fair" step against a "slanderer and renegade" by "resetting" him outside of Moscow, instead of prosecuting him for criminal libel or worse.

The furor erupted Tuesday when Sakharov, who won the Nobel peace prize as patriarch of the Soviet dissident movement, was picked up outside his Moscow apartment and sent off to the Gorky.

The Volga port city, 400 km east of the capital, is closed to foreigners, thus barring Sakharov the direct link with foreign reporters who often transmitted his anti-Soviet statements abroad.

Sakharov's dissident friends in Moscow said it is still too early to tell whether the move could actually silence Sakharov, or his wife, Yelena Bonner, who voluntarily joined him in exile. But most believe he will be able to pursue at least some of his dissident activities from Gorky.

So far, there have been no reports of dissidents talking directly with Sakharov. The few

And though the cynicism behind such widespread arrangements may be churning Soviet insides, it leads to outward stability, they said.

So the government, which knows all about these little, hidden arrangements, says nothing.

Official interference — or prosecution — is selective but possible, so citizens develop "a sense of who's a threat, where they can be careless, who to beware of," said Leon Lipson of Yale University.

"It's an unpleasant situation to be in, but they've learned to live with it," he said. "We don't know what sort of strain this presents."

Not a strain that will topple the government soon, he and the other witnesses before the subcommittee agreed. Especially if, as Lipson said, "a modest decline" in repression and brutality "has been bought at the price of a modest rise in hypocrisy."

They acknowledged the United States and other Western nations are hardly immune to corrupt arrangements, but they concentrated on Soviet problems, the subject of the panel's two-day hearing.

Telephone calls and telegrams that have reached Moscow so far came from Mrs. Sakharov or from fellow dissidents. Several phone calls from Gorky to Moscow dissidents were cut off abruptly when the subject turned to Sakharov, dissident sources said.

Despite its abrupt action, the Kremlin appeared to be playing down its moves against Sakharov, who made major contributions to his nation before becoming one of its sharpest critics. Some observers see this "soft-sell" as an attempt to defuse foreign criticism.

The official Tass news agency stressed Friday that Gorky is hardly a provincial backwater — a cultural, industrial and scientific center with one of the nation's best universities, the agency said.

Although stripped of his influential titles and honors, Sakharov remains a full member of the highly prestigious Soviet Academy of Sciences — possibly because the government couldn't round up enough members to vote him out.

Tass also noted that Sakharov — a nuclear physicist often hailed as the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb — will be allowed to work "according to his specialty."

Sakharov's friends say he has continued to produce important theoretical works as a physicist, even though he has been barred from sensitive military projects because of his Kremlin criticism. The government, his friends say, may be reluctant to crack down too hard on a productive scientist.

S. Africa guerrillas said foreign-trained

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 27 (AP) — Investigators have said that three black nationalists killed in a bloody shootout with police were identified as guerrillas who had been trained outside the country.

The shock of the most daring guerrilla act ever in white-minority ruled South Africa was expressed in banner newspaper headlines reading "Bank Bloodbath" and "Death Trap."

Gen. Mike Geldenhuys, police commissioner, refused to disclose the names of the guerrillas or where they were trained. He said Saturday that two of them were from the capital of Pretoria and the third from Soweto, Johannesburg's black satellite city.

Thousands of young blacks feld South Africa following the Soweto riots of 1976 that killed more than 700 persons, all but a handful of them black, when the riots spread throughout the country. The government has claimed that many of these blacks have been trained in Marxist countries before infiltrating back into the country with communist-supplied weapons.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha, a hardliner on security matters, vowed: "Any form of terrorism or any act going against the laws of the country will have the state to contend with."

His police minister used much stronger language.

But in a sense, the guerrillas seizure of hostages in a bid to win the release of black political prisoners supports the dire warnings Botha has been giving to whites: "Adapt or die."

That message has been especially aimed at tightening critics who have opposed Botha's liberalization of certain laws of rigid racial separation or apartheid.

The Afrikaans-language newspaper *Beeld* owned by Botha's National party, editorialized Saturday: "The best resistance South Africa could offer (to terrorism) is a South Africa in which white, black and brown live in peace alongside one another in a constitutional set-up to which they have agreed and which allows each room to live."

The editorial noted that this is Botha's stated goal.

There was no immediate public reaction from black leaders, many of whom have been predicting increasing violence unless more rapid changes were made in the country's white supremacy laws. Any comment construed as support of the black guerrillas could lead the person in jail under this country's strict security laws.

The *Transvaal Post*, the country's largest daily black newspaper, by coincidence Saturday published a continuing poll of its readers on their choices for the country's top ministerial posts. Four of the five letters nominated Nelson Mandela for minister or president.

The black guerrillas who seized the suburban Pretoria bank sought the release of Mandela and other prisoners. Mandela, the coun-

try's most famous political prisoner, has been held in the notorious Robben Island prison for 18 years. The leader of the banned African National Congress was convicted of attempting to overthrow the government.

The anti-government *Rand Daily Mail* of Johannesburg predicted a rightwing backlash to the bank incident in which two hostages were killed. Seventeen other hostages and several policemen were injured.

The *Mail* said, "Yet it in fact means that change is more needed than ever...it requires no great imagination to realize that embittered blacks who left the country after the Soweto disturbances of 1976-77 are now returning as trained terrorists."

Soweto is a large black township outside Johannesburg in which police fired upon and killed several students protesting educational policies in black areas. Many were injured in the rioting that followed.

Some of the hostages said the guerrillas told them they belonged to the ANC and had been trained in Angola, where they demanded to be flown after the prisoners were released.

Exiled leaders of the ANC said they doubted their men were involved because of the sloppy way it was handled.

The barbed criticism of the government came from abroad. Mike Terry, of a British anti-apartheid group, said, "This sort of tragedy is inevitable. There will be more, of that I am certain. This is the consequence of apartheid."

Police statements and interviews with hostages, meanwhile, contradicted Police Minister Louis Le Grange's statement earlier that police had only stormed the bank Friday night after the guerrillas started shooting the hostages.

Police said they stormed the building when, listening through bugging devices, they heard the guerrillas say they would begin killing their hostages soon if their demands were not met.

At that point, witnesses and police say, police rushed through the front door while marksmen shot two of the guerrillas in the back from a hiding place on the mezzanine above the bank's ground floor. The third guerrilla managed to fire a few shots and detonate a hand grenade before being cut down.

Twenty-four hours after the six-hour siege at the bank the government continued to deny that the guerrillas sought the release of political prisoners. But several hostages and security sources confirmed it.

Police did confirm that the men were from the ANC, and their fingerprints were to be compared with those found at several recent hit-and-run attacks on police stations.

Interviews with the hostages indicated they had generally been well-treated. Police were allowed to talk with them and bring them food.

California hit by second quake

SAN FRANCISCO, California, Jan. 27 (Agencies) — An earthquake rumbled through northern California on Saturday, swaying buildings and rattling windows. There were no immediate reports of damage.

San Francisco's telephone system was jammed with calls, overloading the circuits and causing line outages in some sections of the city.

There was no immediate indication of the magnitude of the quake or its epicenter.

"This is the worst one that I've felt — it

was a jarring jolt," said one man at San Francisco International Airport.

The tremor came two days after an earthquake measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale rumbled through northern California.

That quake, which was followed by four major aftershocks and more than 100 minor jolts, caused no fatalities and no serious injuries.

The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in intensity.

U.S. mulls aid to Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 27 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration will recommend to Congress a \$75 million aid package for Nicaragua, William G. Bowdler, assistant Secretary of State for Inter American Affairs, announced Saturday.

Ambassador Laurence Pezzullo, traveling through Central America with Bowdler, said he would testify in support of the proposed aid on Feb. 4 in Washington.

Paul McCartney back in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP) — Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney has returned to Britain, apparently unrepentant about his use of drugs despite a 10-day stay in a Tokyo jail for bringing marijuana into Japan.

A spokesman for the District Prosecutor's office in Tokyo said charging the 37-year-old British singer-composer had been ruled out because "we always give some weight to clear signs of repentance in these cases. McCartney appeared to have learned a lesson from his stay with us."

The Managua government, which took over after the revolution last summer that toppled President Anastasio Somoza, has made no secret of the fact it needs massive aid for a rebuilding program, and has been promised help from Mexico, Cuba and other nations.

Bowdler said the suggested U.S. aid will be above the \$5 million in aid proposed for other Central American nations, including El Salvador, which he visited Friday.

But McCartney told reporters in Amsterdam before boarding a private jet bound for Britain:

"I think we should decriminalize it and get some really unbiased medical reports about it. I can take it or leave it. It's silly to say it's wicked."

He was earlier quoted as saying: "I've made up my mind. I've been smoking marijuana more than 11 years and I'm never going to touch the stuff again."

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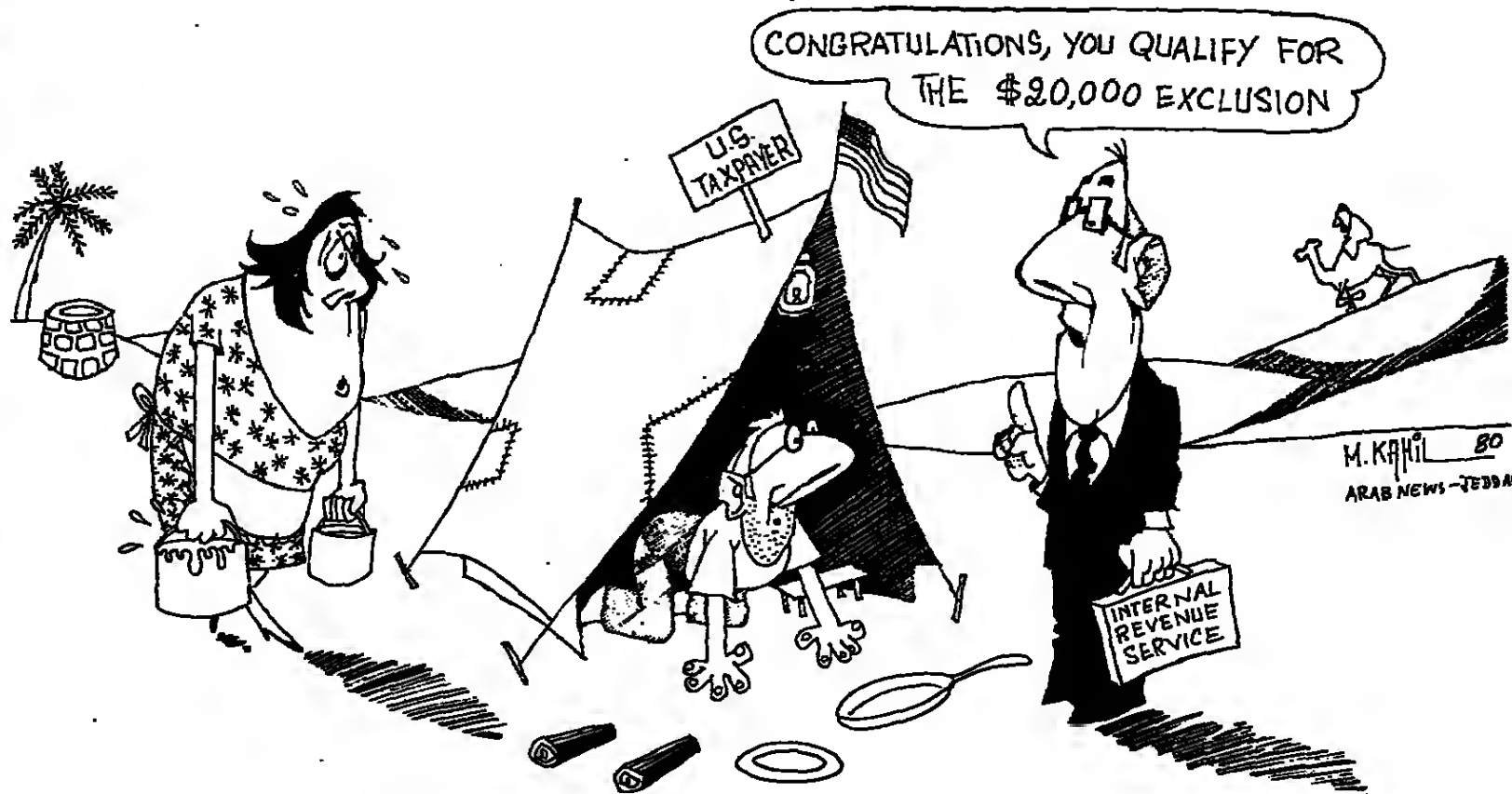
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Yugoslavia in the post-Tito era

By Siney Weiland

BELGRADE — Since World War II, President Tito has dominated the political landscape, vigorous and purposeful, a symbol of Yugoslavia's independence and unity.

Now, at 87, he faces the prospect of spending whatever time is left to him in a wheelchair, and Yugoslavs are asking whether it already means the beginning of the post-Tito era.

There are anxious questions about the vitality of the nation's institutions, about the chances for continued unity in a land historically racked by ethnic and religious conflict, and about economic viability.

Above all, Yugoslavs look apprehensively toward the East, aware that no Communist country has defied the Kremlin with so much success, that no Communist leader has broken so dramatically and daringly from Moscow's suzerainty.

At a time of rising tension, alarmed by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Yugoslavs (and others) ask whether the Soviet Union may some day be tempted to use its vast political, military or economic power to undermine Yugoslavia's defiant independence.

Tito is recovering, faster than expected, after a near-fatal illness, but is still not out of danger. Belgrade officials, traditionally optimistic, are saying he will soon be back at work. His recovery has been as remarkable as the man himself. Three days after his left leg was amputated above the knee to relieve a circulatory blockage, he was out of bed, upright in a hospital chair, smiling, asking about the state of the world.

Officials said he agreed reluctantly to the amputation, his second operation in eight days, only when doctors warned him that his life was endangered, apparently by arteriosclerosis and a leg already affected by gangrene.

For Yugoslavs, it was a testing and traumatic time. After 40 years with no other leader, this nation of 22 million people has come startlingly face to face with the realization that its normally robust octogenarian president, like others, is mortal.

Two years ago, government spokesmen were angered when foreigners asked, "After Tito, what?" Now, everybody poses the same question. Yugoslavia, suddenly mature, has come to live with the unthinkable.

Constitutionally, Tito is chief of state for life, or as long as he wishes. His tenure as president of the ruling League (Party) of Communists is similarly open-ended. Since 1971, he has gradually acknowledged the existence of a succession problem. But he has refused to retire or to name a single successor. Instead, he has bannicked a collective leadership which, he says, will ensure stability and continuity when eventually he goes.

Following the amputation, there was speculation that he may finally retire, psychologically weakened and conscious that his mobility will be severely limited. Before the operation, he pleaded with doctors, "I want to stay a whole man."

"If all goes well, in a couple of weeks we shall probably be sitting down together again, solving problems with him," a close associate says.

Another senior official concedes privately, "Let's face it, we are already effectively in the post-Tito era."

The president's illness provided a dress rehearsal for the successor leadership he has created. It

apparently functioned well.

Under the Tito scenario, power rests with the collective presidency of the Communist Party, which lays down basic policy, and with the parallel presidency of the Yugoslav state.

With Tito as chairman of both bodies, the party presidency has 24 members, the state presidency nine. Both are chosen on a regional basis, to represent the interests of Yugoslavia's eight constituent republics and provinces.

Each presidency has a vice-president, elected by annual rotation to act for the president when he is absent. During his illness, the two presidencies or their committees met frequently in joint session.

In the past two years, the governing groups often met with Tito — further evidence, Yugoslav officials say, that the post-Tito era has already started. Members of the collective leadership say they are convinced there will be a smooth transition. Others are less confident. But there is wide agreement that the system will function at least for some time after Tito's death.

Until next October, the Communist Party's deputy leader — officially "presiding member" — is Stevan Doronjski, 60, a party functionary from the Vojvodina region near the Hungarian border. The state vice-president until May is Lazar Kolisevski, 65, a long-time government and party official from Macedonia.

Although both men are virtually unknown abroad and only marginally known to the public outside their home regions within the country, senior officials say they would take over automatically as presiding officers of the presidencies if Tito dies while they are in office.

Yugoslav spokesmen see nothing incongruous in this Swiss-type system. They say it is ideally suited

to a federated state which seeks to combine the often divergent interests of regional and ethnic communities. The shock effect of the president's illness, it is claimed, has helped cement national unity.

Under the system as fashioned by Tito, it will be hard for any single member of the leadership to amass power or to build a national political base. Many key jobs will soon be rotated annually. There will be every reason, officials say, for the joint leaders to hang together.

Ordinary Yugoslavs as well as Western diplomats are divided in assessing the collective leadership's changes. Many think the system will eventually break apart, when the president is no longer there as final arbiter, and that a single leader will rise to the top.

If there is a potential candidate for a supreme role it is 67-year-old Vladimir Bakarić, one of Tito's closest aides in the World War II partisan movement, and an acknowledged federalist.

Because of the sensitive regional fabric of Yugoslavia society, there are some doubts whether Bakarić, a Croat, would be acceptable to the country's Serb majority as a successor to Tito, also a Croat.

In what could have been a pointer to the future, he was given unusual television exposure for his political reminiscences while Tito lay ill. In what may also have been significant, Bakarić reminded Yugoslavs of the country's turbulent past relationship with the Soviet Union.

While Yugoslavs do not fear outright Soviet attack, they are prepared to meet subversion, political penetration, and other pressures.

"The cost of direct military intervention for the Russians would be too high. They know we would fight back. They would be bogged down," a military expert says. (R)

Can Fraser deliver a boom?

By Terry Ogg

SYDNEY —

Australia's economy is recovering from the ravages of the 1970s and the country is in a position "where our economic stability and strength allow us to be justifiably optimistic for the 1980s." Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said in his New Year message to the nation.

The problems of the 1970s had been inflation, wage demands and unemployment, Fraser said. He claimed significant advances for his government on each of these fronts as a result of the government's "difficult decisions" to cut spending and curb the rate of growth of money supply.

Fraser's recovery program has been underway for a little over four years. When his conservative Liberal-Country Party coalition came to power in 1975, prices were shooting up at a rate of 18 per cent a year, average weekly earnings were growing at 25 per cent a year and the money supply (M3) was expanding at the unprecedented rate of 23.4 per cent.

Recent statistics from the Reserve Bank, Australia's central bank, suggest that inflation has dropped to 9.4 per cent, that money supply growth is slightly above the 1979-80 target of 10 per cent and that average weekly male wages are up 7.4 per cent on an annual basis.

Growth in consumer spending has tended to decline throughout the period, and the prevailing

mood of gloom, which the prime minister is trying to dispel, is a major factor in the tendency for Australians to save.

Early in his term of office, Fraser placed much importance on a consumer-led recovery for the Australian economy but the persistence of abnormally high rates of unemployment (above 6 per cent) has acted as a dampener on personal spending.

Private investment took a battering in the mid-1970s and has only just started to recover. The investment ratio (defined as the ratio of gross fixed private investment to gross domestic product at 1974-75 prices) fell sharply from 15.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 13.9 per cent the following year and has remained at this level ever since.

The recovery in private investment that started in 1978-79 resulted from growing demand for plant and machinery, stimulated by tax concessions.

Fraser's main problem has been the continuing high level of government expenditure. While growth of government spending has slowed markedly since 1974-75, the share of public sector spending in real, non-farm gross domestic product in 1978-79 was 26.6 per cent — the same as in 1975-76.

Political considerations have forced Fraser to maintain the rate of spending on various welfare and education programs. He can claim some success in achieving his economic goals, but the economy is still far from healthy. (OFNS)

Adjusting to imminent economic doom

By Susan Previant Lee

NEW YORK —

Almost everyone in the U.S. these days is adjusting to a sense of impending economic doom. Old comic books and canned food are seen as better investments than IBM or Du Pont. The voices that a decade ago were calling for economic growth as the route to the American dream are silent. Recession is now tacitly welcomed rather than feared — a familiar, almost comfortable evil preferable to a dark, unfamiliar future.

Pinning down the sources of this free-floating anxiety, though, isn't a simple task. Perhaps the U.S. economy is going to bell in a hand basket, but conventional measures don't show it. Real disposable income per capita — after-tax income adjusted for inflation — rose 26 per cent in the "black" years of 1969 to 1978. That's almost as much as the 30-per cent gain record in the "good old days" of 1960 to 1969.

Nor is the perception of malaise a reflection of the special problems of a small but articulate elite, who did somewhat better. The top 5 per cent of all families took home 15.7 per cent income in 1977, compared to 15.5 per cent in 1965.

The stock market, of course, has performed miserably of late, with the inflation-adjusted Standard and Poor's composite index down 39 per cent between 1969 and 1977. But that's not because of some identifiable failing by corporations to hold their own in the economic jungle. The after-tax return on stockholders' equity in manufacturing rose from 11.5 per cent to 14.2 per cent. Business gains have been made despite successful efforts by the government to hold producers to a standard of good citizenship.

Energy, of course, is a downer. Here too, though, the perception that the cost of fuel or shortage of it must curtail economic progress is out of line with reality. The links between energy and growth have proved far more flexible than anyone imagined. There is every reason to believe that, if well-managed politically, the economy can adjust to lower levels of oil imports.

Why, then, the pervasive sense of economic failure? Statistics that show the average American doing well mask the fact that most individuals are now at greater economic risk. Inflation is the prime culprit. Per capita income and wealth have substantially outrun the consumer price index, but rising prices have created large numbers of losers.

The few million Americans who depend on pension and investment income fixed long ago in monetary terms are of course in trouble. Investors with tax bills on capital gains that reflect nothing more than inflation are also unhappy. So, too, must be the people who consume relatively large amounts of expensive fuel and food, or work for companies (like Chrysler) that are particularly sensitive to changing relative prices.

Average wages are up, but inflation has created a free-for-all in which unionized workers protected by cost-of-living contract clauses have done far better than non-union workers. Skyrocketing housing prices have had little impact on the living standards of the majority who own their own homes, but not so the rest of the population that sees the dream of three bedrooms and an eye-level microwave oven fast fading.

Aggregate statistics also obscure demographic and social changes that create economic discontent. White-collar workers are faring less well on the average-trained labor force has grown more rapidly than the labor force as a whole. Family income has increased, but the gain is largely due to the entry of wives into the work force, and many husbands are no doubt ambivalent about their new household obligations.

Another source of discontent that is hard to document is the sense of shrinking opportunities among the young, particularly white males. The "baby boom" created a dense clot of people now in their 20s — people destined to fight with each other all their lives for the good jobs. While affirmative action has surely created more smoke than fire to date, it is true that most white males feel afflicted by the new competition.

The irony here is that the best

The Kingdom fights against polio

By Joyce Prince

RIYADH — Poliomyelitis, known for many years as infantile paralysis, is an acute illness characterized by fever, sore throat, head-ache and in more severe cases, paralysis of any number of muscles.

Because of the apparent increase in the incidence of poliomyelitis in Saudi Arabia, a symposium to study and develop recommendations for control of the disease was held January 15 through 17 at the University of Riyadh.

Dr. Charles Eberle, Chief of Orthopedic Surgery at King Faisal Specialist and Research Center and Chairman of the symposium committee explained, "There has been a recent increase in numbers of patients being treated in various centers in the Kingdom who have complications of poliomyelitis. This Symposium has been organized to provide information to all those within the Kingdom who are involved in any way with the management of those afflicted with the disease."

Lectures illustrated with slides, video film and panel discussions at the symposium emphasized the desperate need for immunization through vaccination.

"Polio can cause total paralysis of muscles," Dr. Abdulrahman Swailem, a prominent Riyadh physician, said, "and as a result, tragic disability. This can be completely prevented with a few drops of vaccine. We want to see fewer and fewer cases of this disease in Saudi Arabia, and in time, total eradication."

In the past several years the Ministry of Health has tried to develop statistics about paralytic forms of polio in the Kingdom and to what degree those afflicted with the disease, take advantage of doctors. During the symposium the available information was analyzed and many recommendations for an effective program were developed.

Recent Ministry of Health statistics are not considered comprehensive as many cases remain unreported. From 1966-1974 however, enough information was obtained to suggest that most cases of paralytic polio hit children between three months and two years of age and that most of the cases have been reported in Riyadh and Qasim. There is no data available as to incidence per 1000 population.

Most cases of polio in Saudi Arabia appear to occur in children between three months and two years and most have been reported in Riyadh and Qasim.

Dr. Swailem commented on the problem of people not returning for further treatment. "In 1977 alone, 207 cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital in Riyadh. All but 5% of these cases did not return for follow-up treatment. The rest either did not receive any treatment beyond the initial hospitalization, or were treated at other institutions."

Major points of discussion dealing with the prevention of poliomyelitis included the development of facilities for the proper storage and effective distribution of the vaccine

from the producer to the consumer which would ensure potency, proper training to see that dosage is administered correctly and, once administered, training to ensure that proper methods of storage are used for the spare vaccine.

Dr. Allistair Dudgeon of London University, stressed the need for organization. "It is one thing to administer the vaccine widely, however the program must be taken step by step. If you are going to spend a lot of money on an immunization program, it is essential to have constant surveillance to see if the program is working."

Members agreed that the first step is to determine that the vaccine at the end of the "cold chain" is still as potent as when it left the manufacturer and secondly, that the children who have been given the vaccine are responding as they should.

"If facilities are not available locally to monitor these vital issues, specimens before and after vaccination can be collected and transported over-seas to obtain the necessary laboratory data," Dudgeon said.

Dr. Eberle stressed the social and economic consequences of polio. Of 600 patients seen at King Faisal Specialist Hospital, 279 were either unable to leave home or carried by parents and friends. Of this group, 118 were children unable to attend school.

Eberle said that the cost of rehabilitating these children in many cases is very high and their incapacity is a tremendous loss to the Kingdom. In many cases disability was so severe that total dependency is the rule.

Polio can be prevented. There are two vaccines. The first to be used on a mass scale in Europe and America starting in 1954 was the Salk vaccine given by injection.

The second type of vaccine, introduced in 1959, was the Sabin vaccine, taken orally: a few drops on a sugar cube.

For Saudi Arabia the Sabin (oral vaccine)



Participants of the Poliomyelitis Symposium (from left to right): Dr. Kamal El-Araby of Riyadh, Dr. Derek Young of Riyadh, Dr. John O'Brien of Britain, Dr. Abdulrahman Swailem of Riyadh, Dr. Faisal Saadi of Riyadh, Dr. Wilbur Westin of the U.S., Dr. Hassan Kamal of Riyadh, Dr. Charles Eberle of Riyadh, Dr. Allistair Dudgeon of Britain, Dr. Montaz Hashain of Riyadh and Dr. Salah Ali Taha of Riyadh.

has been chosen.

This vaccine is given in three doses, the first at approximately 2 months of age, the second six weeks later, and the third six weeks after that. A booster is given at 18 months and again upon entry into school at 5 to 6 years of age, and at 10 to 12 years.

There are no known adverse effects of the oral vaccine. It does not cause polio, but can

prevent its development in paralytic form. Its effectiveness is virtually complete if the material is properly shipped and preserved in transit.

Dr. Gale Aashi of Riyadh University, said, "For every paralytic poliomyelitis case there are almost 100 cases or more of non-paralytic polio who are unknown, moving about the

community transmitting the disease to everyone.

He emphasized that if a child or adult does have polio with residual paralysis, treatment is available in the various institutions to rehabilitate the victims. Sometimes just a pair of crutches or a simple brace is enough to convert a child from total dependency, to one who is able to walk and attend school.



The question and answer panel at the poliomyelitis symposium: (left to right) Dr. John O'Brien, director of the Department of Spinal Disorders, Robert Jones-Agass of Hunt Orthopedic Hospital, Oswestry, Britain.



An informal discussion at the conference between (from left to right) Dr. Abdulrahman Swailem, chairman of the Central Medical Committee of Riyadh and director of the Children's Hospital Riyadh, Dr. Allistair Dudgeon, dean of the Institute of Child Health at the University of London, and Professor Salah Ali Taha, chairman of the department of Pediatrics at the University of Riyadh's College of Medicine.

Where there's a will, there's a way...if the will's any good

By Charles Maher

LOS ANGELES — Howard Hughes left a real mess behind him.

The eccentric multimillionaire died with no will, or with none that could be authenticated. Now, more than 3 years later, his estate still has not been settled.

This could have been avoided, or at least made less likely. Where there's a will, there's a way.

Under U.S. law, this does not mean everyone should have a will. Every person of means does not need one. Some lawyers who draft wills have none of their own.

But if the people you wish to get your property are not the ones who would get it if the state distributed it for you, then you need a will.

If you wish to leave something to a charity, you need a will.

If you wish a certain person named guardian of your children and a court would not likely choose that person for the job, you need a will.

If you wish a certain person to manage distribution of your estate and that person would not likely be picked by a court, you need a will.

Wills also are useful in a less practical, but more creative sense. They have been the instruments of so many parting shots that anthropologists have devoted whole chapters to this form of expression. An apt illustration is the will of John George who died in London in 1791, leaving this message:

"Seeing that I have had the misfortune to be married to the aforesaid Elizabeth, who, ever since our union, has tormented me in every possible way; that... heaven seems to have sent her into the world solely to drive me out of it; that the strength of Samson, the genius of Homer, the prudence of Augustus, the skill of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the philosophy of Socrates, the subtlety of Hannibal, the vigilance of Heracles, would not suffice to subdue the perversity of her character... I bequeath, to my said wife, Elizabeth, the sum of one shilling."

Another Englishman died the same year in Ireland's county Tipperary, where he had inherited land on the condition that he live on it. His will provided that 20 Irishmen should be invited to assemble in the graveyard on every anniversary of his death and that each should be given something to drink. "a stout taken skin and a knife."

"Knowing what I know of the Irish character," he said, "my conviction is, that with these

materials given, they will not fail to destroy each other, and when in the course of time the race comes to be exterminated, this neighborhood at least may, perhaps, be colonized by civilized and respectable Englishmen."

One 19th century author wrote disapprovingly of drawing up wills in anger, particularly on the spur of the moment:

"Somehow, whenever a man of means flies into a passion, it is the most natural thing in the world for him to go and make his will. For 40, 50, 60 years he may never have thought of it. When morally he is utterly incapable of performing the task rightly, he rushes to its discharge."

When a person feels such an impulse coming on, the writer said, he should proceed in haste to the family lawyer, who "dissuades

"Seeing that I have had the misfortune to be married to the aforesaid Elizabeth, who, ever since our union, has tormented me in every possible way..."

from will-making in wrath, as the dentist refuses to extract a tooth in the agony of a raging toothache."

Some who heed this counsel and consult conscientious lawyers, probably will be told to save their money. Their circumstances require no wills.

Take a wealthy widow who wishes to leave everything to her only child, a grown daughter. No will is needed because the daughter will take everything if the mother dies without a will, or, as the lawyers would put it, if she dies intestate. Her property will pass to the daughter under a formula prescribed by the law of intestate succession.

In most states with community-property statutes, a different case arises when a married person with children dies. Each spouse owns half of most property accumulated during the marriage. When one dies, with or

without a will, the other ordinarily becomes owner of all the community property.

But the deceased spouse may also have had separate property. This includes property owned before marriage or acquired during the marriage by gift or inheritance.

If the couple had one child, half the separate property of the deceased spouse would go to the surviving spouse and half to the child. If there were two or more children, one-third would go to the surviving spouse and two-thirds to the children in equal shares.

If a parent does not like this arrangement because, for example, one child is infirm and will need more financial assistance than the others, he should have a will drafted. Otherwise, the rules of intestate succession will come into play, without regard to anyone's needs or wishes.

Another problem: suppose a woman's nearest surviving relative is someone she detests. If she does not want the old scoundrel to get everything, she should make a will.

The law of intestate succession distributes property by measuring degrees of kinship. In the case of lineal descendants, people who descend in a direct line such as great-grandmother, grandmother, mother, daughter, the measurement is made by counting generations.

If the relationship is nonlineal, as in the case of cousins neither of whom are directly descended from the other, a somewhat more complicated measurement is made.

A daughter and mother are in the first degree of kinship, brother and sister in the second, uncle and nephew in the third, first cousins in the fourth. The higher the degree of kinship, the higher the inheritance priority.

By writing a will, a person may override the law of intestate succession, giving all his separate property to third cousin thrice removed, a girlfriend or, if he chooses, to Captain Kangaroo.

And, within limits, he may even leave money for the benefit of nonhumans. One of many examples of this type of gift is found in the will of Jonathan Jackson, a 19th century cat lover from Columbus, Ohio.

Jackson left instructions that a home be built for cats. The gift is described in detail in a book on curious wills:

"There were to be dormitories, a refectory, areas for conversation, grounds for exercise, gently sloping roofs for climbing, rat holes for sport, an auditorium where the cats were to meet every day and listen to an accordion for one hour (that instrument was the nearest approximation he could think of to a cat's

voice), and an infirmary. A surgeon and nurses were to be employed to look after the cats."

One woman mentioned in a 1912 collection of wills left a substantial sum for the care of three goldfish, which, upon their deaths, were to have flowers placed on their graves. The same book mentions a gift for the benefit of two carp.

A man who died in 1828 left gifts for three pets:

"To my monkey, my dear and amusing Jocko, the sum of 10 pounds sterling per annum, to be employed for his sole and exclusive use and benefit; to my faithful dog Shuck, and my well-beloved cat Tibb, a pension of 5 pounds sterling."

One book of animal stories tells of a lucky dog, a terrier named Sherry, for whose benefit 33,000 pounds was left by an Englishwoman in 1969.

Gifts for the benefit of animals often are made through charitable trusts. (A trust is a relationship whereby one person, called the trustor, turns property over to another, the trustee, usually for the benefit of a third person, the beneficiary.)

An attempted charitable trust is not enforceable unless it provides some benefit to the community. A gift in trust "for the care of all stray dogs in Cucamonga" probably would qualify. But a gift in trust "for the care of Sylvester, my pet aardvark," would not qualify in most jurisdictions because caring for Sylvester would serve no appreciable community interest. The trustee could carry out terms of the trust if he wished, but the trust would not be enforceable if he decided not to.

A will not only allows a person to leave directions for the care of higher and lower life forms, but gives him an opportunity to issue all manner of commands, requests and even threats. Many have seized the opportunity.

From the will of a London doctor who died in 1827:

"I beg: I bequeath my heart to Mr. W. Anatomist; my lungs to Mr. R; and my brains to Mr. F. in order that they may preserve them from decomposition; and I decree that if these gentlemen shall fail faithfully to execute these my last wishes in this respect, I will come—if it should be by any means possible—and torment them until they shall comply."

An English farmer who died in 1720 said in his will that he was about to take a "30-years' nap" and directed that his coffin be suspended from a beam in a barn. The coffin lid was to be unfastened so he could let himself out when he awoke. After waiting 31

years and finding the farmer still napping, a nephew took him down and buried him.

John Reed, a gaslighter at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Theater in the last century, left instructions in his will that he was to be given a minor part in Hamlet, or, more precisely, that part of him was to be given a minor part:

"My head to be separated from my body immediately after my death; the latter to be buried (and) the former, duly macerated and prepared, to be brought to the theatre, where I have served all my life, and to be employed to represent the skull of Yorkick."

A French countess, Anna Maria Helena de Nouilles, directed in a will probated in 1910 that an orphanage be founded in England and that certain rules be observed:

"No competitive examinations, no study before breakfast, no study after 6 p.m. ... No arithmetic, except the multiplication tables for children under 10... No child to be vaccinated."

A German who died in 1879 left 10,000 marks so that a Bavarian beverage could be served weekly to his old friends at a cafe where he had passed many a pleasant evening.

While entertaining wills are in good supply, the typical will offers about as much entertainment as a bill of lading, to which, by the way, it is not altogether dissimilar.

A basic short will form in one drafting manual begins:

"I, WILLIAM BORDEN SMITH, a resident of San Mateo County, California, declare that this is my Will."

John Reed, a gaslighter at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Theater in the last century, left instructions that he be given a minor part in Hamlet.

FIRST: I revoke all Wills and Codicils that I have previously made.

SECOND: I am married to Mary L. Smith, and all references in this will to 'my wife' are to her. I have two (2) children now living, whose names and dates of birth are...."

That is about as absorbing as it gets but it is easy to read. Clarity is one of the virtues of the modern will. Lawyers have renounced the old rule commanding them never to say in 10 words what could be less ably expressed in 50.

Observe also that the document is merely called "a will" and not a "last will and testament." The reason for the longer term was that "will" once applied only to real estate and "testament" to personal property. After thinking it over for seven or eight centuries, the law decided with characteristic dispatch that it could let one word do the work of four without risking the collapse of the social order.

Another appealing feature of the modern will is that it does not cost an upper and lower appendage to have one drafted. Lionel S. Sobel, a lawyer in Beverly Hills, California, whose practice includes will drafting, has found that couples often have their wills done at the same time. He said a pair of brief wills running perhaps three or four pages each, should cost no more than \$150.

But if there are children and the money they may inherit is considerable, Sobel said, "it is fairly common for the parents to set up trusts in their will for the management of the money." That will cost extra, the amount depending on the complexity of the trusts.

Some people say that lawyers who write wills are "notoriously underpaid."

"In no other business or profession," one document on will drafting reads, "is so much done for so little ... A document affecting the lives of scores of people and disposing of thousands or millions of dollars may cost no more than a set of cheap tires. Often it costs considerably less."

If so, a lawyer who stays in the wills business must be crazy. For the moment, though, give him the benefit of the doubt. Suppose instead that the lawyer is sound and that it is the client who is crazy. Should the lawyer refuse to draft a will for a person playing with a short deck?

Not necessarily. The words "being of sound mind" are commonly associated with wills but the mental capacity required of a person making a will is different from mental capacity required for other purposes. A man may be convinced that he is Frederick the Great and still be able to make a valid will.

For a will to be set aside on grounds of insane delusions, it must appear not only that the person making the will had such delusions, but that they had some effect on how he disposed of his property.

Defense, energy boosts top record U.S. budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — With the Middle East in turmoil, U.S. President Jimmy Carter will ask Congress on Monday to approve a \$616 billion budget that aims most new spending at energy and defense programs.

Carter's budget proposal for the 1981 fiscal year was the largest in the nation's history and was \$52 billion more than this year's federal spending.

There was little additional money for most domestic programs, but dollars were funded for job training and housing and revenue sharing programs to mollify key democratic factions.

The budget projected a deficit of \$76 billion next year, the final admission that Carter has been unable to fulfill his 1976 campaign promise to balance the budget.

This year's deficit is projected to exceed \$40 billion.

Carter's budget document repeatedly expressed concern over events in Afghanistan and in Iran, where Americans are being held hostage, and his desire to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign crude oil.

He proposed that defense spending in 1981 increase \$15.3 billion over 1980 to \$142.7 billion. This represents a 3.3 per cent increase in real spending.

Some part of a \$2.5 billion contingency fund will be spent on economic and military aid to Pakistan.

On energy, Carter proposed to boost spending by \$400 million to \$8.1 billion in fiscal 1981.

The budget provides \$6.2 billion, up \$300 million for foreign economic and financial aid programs.

For military aid programs, the budget proposed cutting expenditures from \$897 billion to \$751 billion dollars. Despite the cut, the budget writers have concluded that this government can deliver the same level of military aid to friendly countries as in fiscal 1980.

British court orders strikers away from private steel firms

LONDON, Jan. 27 (R) — The British Appeal Court ordered that the four-week-old strike in the state-owned steel industry could not be extended Sunday to the 15,000 workers at privately-owned steel companies.

Lord Denning, the presiding judge, cited a need to avert a disastrous effect on the nation's economy.

In a controversial judgement, the court also ordered that steel unions must not prevent foreign steel from coming into the country from Sunday.

Their 90,000 members on strike must also stop "secondary" picketing of plants and depots not directly involved in the dispute.

The judgement was attacked as anti-union by left-wing Labor opposition members of Parliament. One, Bob Cryer, said it had no legal basis and he would challenge it in the House of Commons.

"Lord Denning is not there to make political judgement," Cryer said.

The strike against the state-owned loss-making British Steel Corporation (BSC) has so far had little effect on industrial output.

The judgement overturned that of the high court, which Friday refused to grant an injunction sought by 16 private steel firms.

The companies argue that their workers are not in dispute and were instructed to strike although most had voted not to.

The main union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC), said Saturday it could not call off Sunday's strike until its executive had met, probably on Tuesday.

"But we have no intention of disobeying the law," said President Leslie Bramley.

Businessmen favor policies in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Jan. 27 (R) — Turkish industrialists welcome the government's new economic package but said that cash aid from the West also was needed to pull Turkey from its economic quagmire.

At the annual meeting in Istanbul of the Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association (TUSIAD), the private sector's leading figures said Saturday they expected further measures within the next few days to strengthen the measure announced Friday which includes major openings to foreign capital.

Expressing surprise at the size of the devaluation of the Turkish lira — around 33 per cent against most Western currencies — they said that large-scale Western credits would be essential to the success of the measures.

"The package is very logical, very useful for opening up the Turkish economy. The government has started up the motor but the car will take some time to warm up," Feyyaz Berker, outgoing TUSIAD chairman, said. Nejet Eczacibasi, chairman of the giant Eczacibasi holdings, said, "It looks like the whole thing was well thought out. But we must have the necessary foreign exchange to back up the devaluation."

"I am reasonably sure the government has received enough assurances on this from our creditors," Eczacibasi said.

Besides the 33 per cent devaluation of the lira the package increased by between 40 and 100 per cent the prices of major state-controlled products such as petrol, diesel, cement, coal, paper and iron and steel.

Sales of sugar also were forbidden, indicating that its price would be increased later.

The leader of the Muslim-fundamentalist National Salvation Party, which holds the balance of power in Turkey's national assembly, described Premier Suleyman Demirel's plan as a "calamity that will reduce the nation to poverty."

Necmettin Erbakan, head of the Salvation Party, said the austerity measures were "slammed into the nation on orders from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)."

Demirel's minority Conservative government remains in power with the uncertain support of the Salvationists, who oppose Turkey's ties with the West and call for closer relations with the Islamic world.

Turkey, reeling under the worst economic crisis in its modern history, hopes to obtain fresh credits from the IMF as well as the West following the stabilization program.

The economic package also was sharply criticized by Turkey's second-largest selling newspaper *Gunaydin* which said the devaluation "was a dangerous operation" that would fuel inflation and called the price increases "murderous."

UAE pipeline construction set

Houston Bureau

Construction has begun on a \$60 million liquid natural gas pipeline network that will span approximately 136 miles (220 kilometers) across the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The transmission pipeline will be able to transport 50,000 cubic meters of natural gas liquids per day, and it will be comprised of 16-, 20-, and 24-inch diameter pipeline sections. The project should be completed by the end of 1980.

The pipeline system will transport gas from the Asab, Bab and Bu Hasa fields to Ruwais in western UAE. At Ruwais, the gas will be metered and processed through a fractionation plant, then distributed through supply lines.

The system is owned by Abu Dhabi Gas Industries (GASCO) and is being constructed by the Houston-based firm Crest Engineering, Inc. Crest initiated work for the project in 1978, and the work has been managed from the company's London offices.



NOISE CONTROL: Complaints about the noise of jets increase as once-isolated airports become surrounded by rapidly growing populations. West Germany is now using mobile measuring devices to analyze noise produced by aircraft. The measurement data are printed out automatically.

Naval reserves exempt from control U.S. oil sells at market price

By Donna V. Adair
Houston Bureau

In response to recent news reports of U.S.-produced crude oil being sold at auction prices as high as \$41.12, the American Petroleum Institute has noted that since 1976, when Congress exempted the government's share of petroleum produced at naval petroleum reserves from price controls, the oil can be sold at whatever the market will bear.

However, API also pointed out, the oil produced from these same lands that is "owned by oil companies exploring for, developing and producing oil from those reserves (received as part of the contractual arrangement with the government) ... is still subject to price control regulations."

From the time the auction system began in 1976 and until recently, API cites the U.S. Dept. of Energy, prices the government oil has received from the Elk Hills reserve have been equivalent to or slightly below the prices posted commercially by purchasing companies. In 1979, Elk Hills prices averaged about 10 cents higher per 42-gallon barrel than commercially posted prices, although they sometimes brought bids of \$1 to \$2 above the commercially posted price.

The headline throughout the world were promoted by the most recent Elk Hills sale, in early January, when the high bid for 10,000 barrels of oil a day totaled \$41.12, or \$11.12 above the latest commercially posted price. That bid covered January through June 1980 and was for all but 27,465 barrels of the oil daily produced from that reserve.

Recent bids on 4,400 barrels per day from the Teapot Dome reserve included a high bid offering a bonus of \$7.52 per barrel above the commercially posted price.

Elk Hills and Teapot Dome are among four naval petroleum reserves (NPRs) that were established under the Land Withdrawal Act of 1912 to ensure that the U.S. Navy would have adequate supplies of petroleum for use as marine fuel.

The reserves are Elk Hills, California, established in 1912; Buena Vista, California, also established in 1912; Teapot Dome, Wyoming, established in 1915; and the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska on the Alaskan North Slope, established in 1923.

NPR acreage in the lower 48 states totals 86,000 acres, while the Alaskan reserve contains more than 23 million acres.

The Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 directs that the U.S. government's share of the petroleum produced from

E. Germany gets cheap oil from Soviets

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 27 (R) — Soviet oil deliveries to East Germany last year were priced at up to 30 per cent below the average rate of Western markets, Communist leader Erich Honecker said in a speech published Saturday.

Honecker told a meeting of party secretaries that East Germany had faced a series of price rises for fuel and raw materials from the Soviet Union and other communist partners in recent years and that there were more to come.

But he said Soviet oil and gas deliveries in 1979 had cost between 30 and 40 per cent less than the prevailing Western rate.

Referring to the continued shortage of consumer goods for the population, a constant source of irritation and discontent, Honecker said it was necessary to encourage the development of private trading to help close the gaps in supplies.

Young Kennedy starts oil corp.

BOSTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — Joseph Kennedy III, often a critic of oil company executives, said Saturday that he had joined their ranks — starting a company to provide cheap home heating oil for low income families.

"Many people are carrying a disproportionate share of our country's energy burden," the 28-year-old son of the late U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy said at a press conference. "For those who have worked hard all their lives and are now fixed incomes ... it's heat or eat."

"Our program is only the first step to lessen that burden."

The Citizens Energy Corporation is a non-profit corporation that will sell oil to the State of Massachusetts at prices well below current market prices. The fuel would then be distributed to families by the State Fuel Assistance Program.

"It's about time we as a president in this family," quipped Kennedy, who will draw a salary as corporation president. He said the amount of his salary had not been determined.

His uncle, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, is challenging President Jimmy Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination. Kennedy said the company, established last June, has bought crude oil from Petroven, the Venezuelan National Oil Company. The oil is being refined in Puerto Rico by the Commonwealth Oil Refining Co.

CORCO will handle the refining and transportation of the oil for a refining fee and a portion of the gasoline and residential fuel oil made from the crude.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Sunday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3,371	3,3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.68	7.64
Deutsche Mark (100)	194.00	196.00	194.50
Swiss F (100)	209.00	214.00	209.50
French F (100)	83.00	83.50	83.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	41.95
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)		82.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.59	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.45	12.30
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.43
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatar Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.30
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		71,800.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,400.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	—	176.50
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	51.50
Greek Drachme (1,000)	—	82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700

HOURS ON THE 27TH JANUARY, 1980

9TH RABI A'WAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Atlende Fawwaz	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	25/180
4	Cher	Abdulla	Contra/Steel/General	25/180
Ly	Eugenio S. Embrico	Alphe	Berley	25/180
7	Merika J. Lemos	Gulf	Berley	24/180
8	Union Kingston	O.C.E.	To load Heavy Machy.	25/180
10	Panormos	O.C.E.	Timber/Paper/Tiles	20/180
11	Saudi Crown	O.C. Trade	Sugar/H. Lifts/Cables	23/180
13	Berge MG 338-1	Gulf	Building Materials	18/180
18	Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	26/180
19	La Costa	Alsebah	Rebar/Poles	25/180
20	Lesvos	Gulf	General/Steel/Timber	20/180
22	Kehree	Star	Reefer	25/180
24	Reefer Giulie	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	24/180
29	Bleaco	O.C. Trade	MTY Gas Bottles/Paper/Beams	26/180
41	Al Riyad	Alphe	Berley	24/180
42	Asolian Star			

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
Richway		A.E.T.	Vehicles	26/180
Al Riyad		O.C. Trade	MTY Gas Bottles/Beams/Paper	26/180
Meridian Ice		O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken/Eggs	26/180
La Costa		Medco	Containers	26/180
Astr		Star	Oranges	26/180
Imperia		Fayez	Durra/Malen Seed	27/180
Hemid				

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS

ON 9-1400/27-1-1980

CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
7	Meiji Maru	Gulf	Steel	26-1-80
9	Taining	Seasie	General/Steel	25-1-80
10	New Beech	Gulf	Loading Urea	20-1-80
16	Revidas	Gulf	General/Sugar	25-1-80
21	Forsythie (D.B.)	Aliraza	Bulk Cement	20-1-80
28	Silver Bay	Kanoo	General	25-1-80
30	Kalatt Island	UEP	General/Container	26-1-80
32	Arya Boum	AET	Aluminium	25-1-80
33	Maghena	Orri	Rice/Cement	24-1-80
36	Passare Flag	SMC	Cement Silo Vessel	1-4-78
38	Domenilio Botel Ho	Kanoo	Berytes in Bulk	26-1-80
SCH	Al Rubayfe	Orri	Life Buffaloes	26-1-80

2. RECENT ARRIVALS

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
Nankuo		Orri	General	26-1-80
Al Rubayfe		Orri	Live Stock	26-1-80
Meiji Maru		Gulf	Steel Bars	26-1-80
Don Antonio Botelho		Kanoo	Baryte in Bulk	26-1-80
Vancouver Forest		Barber	Container/Gen.	26-1-80
Kota Tanjung		Gulf	Loading Urea	26-1-80
Kalatt Island		UEP	Gen/Containers	26-1-80

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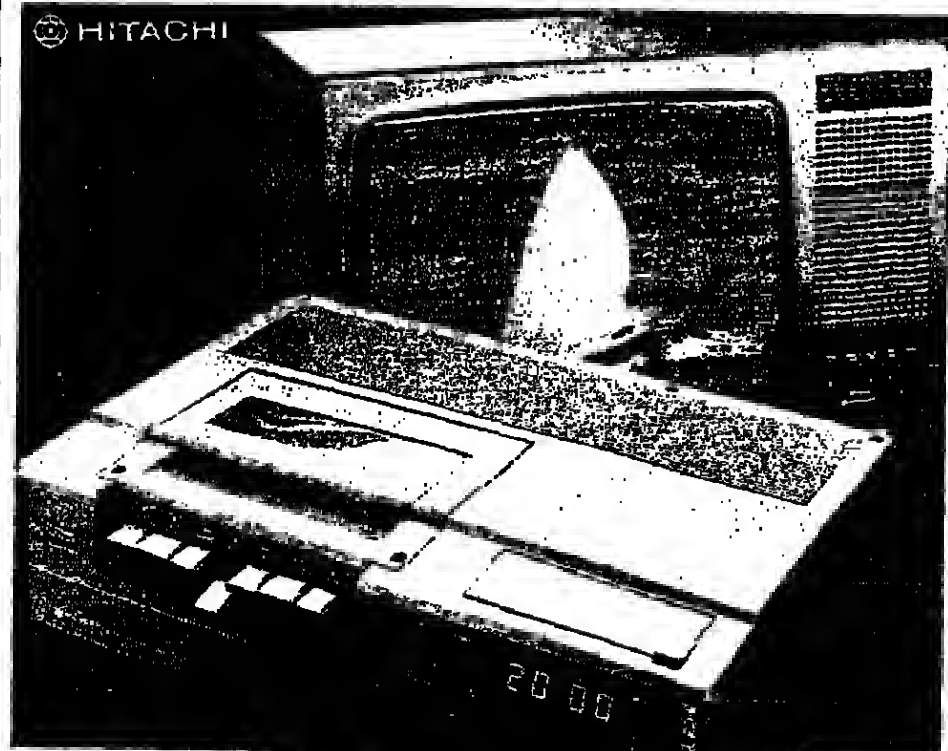
CONSIGNEES HAVING CARGO ON THIS VESSEL UNDER HANSA/NEDLLOYD/CMB BILLS OF LADING ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT RESPECTIVE SHIPPING AGENTS WITH ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING IN ORDER TO OBTAIN DELIVERY ORDERS FOR THEIR CONSIGNMENTS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
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CABLE: ZAINALREZASHIP, TELE: 401037 ZEREZA SJ
PHONE: 22233 EXT: 313-360-298

NEDLLOYD AGENT: ALATAS AGENCIES, PHONE: 28338
CMB AGENTS: ALGOSAIBI AGENCIES, PHONE: 31481

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Construction of a mosque in Ohod Rafedah, Abha area	500	500	Jan. 23
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Qubba mosque in Bilsamar	300	300	Jan. 22
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Aal Saad mosque in Kaibaf Tethlith, Abha area	400	400	Jan. 23
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Saadiah mosque in Bishe area	500	500	Jan. 7
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Beo Hemedan Al-Birk mosque in Qunfuzah	400	400	Jan. 28
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of a mosque in Husnia village in Wadi Safraa, Madine	400	400	Feb. 6



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Tumani Show Room: Tumani St. - Tel. 20178 - Riyadh
Dahha Show Room: Dahha St. - Tel. 27347 - Riyadh
Soh Show: Tel. 22774
King Fahd St. - Tel. 24113
Gharra St. - Tel. 40004

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B.C.

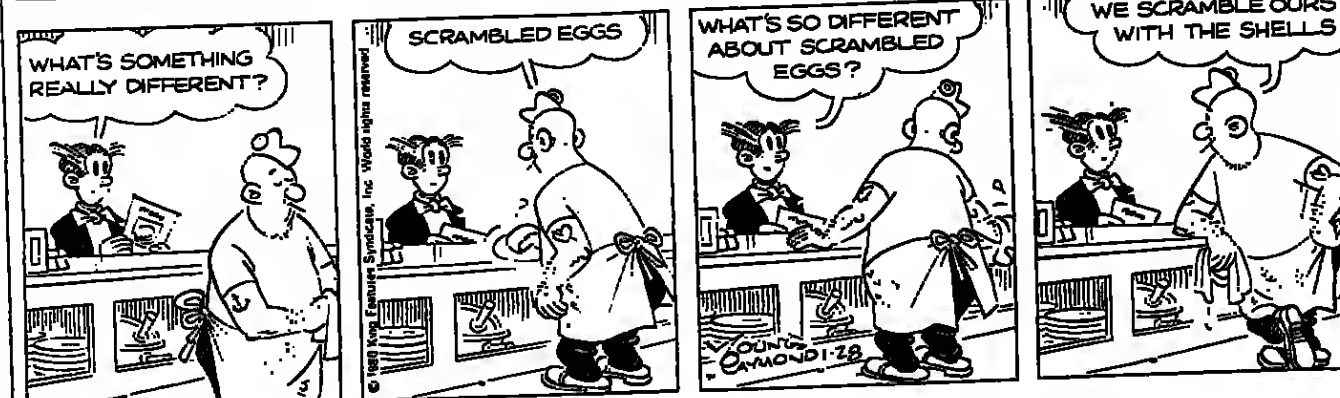
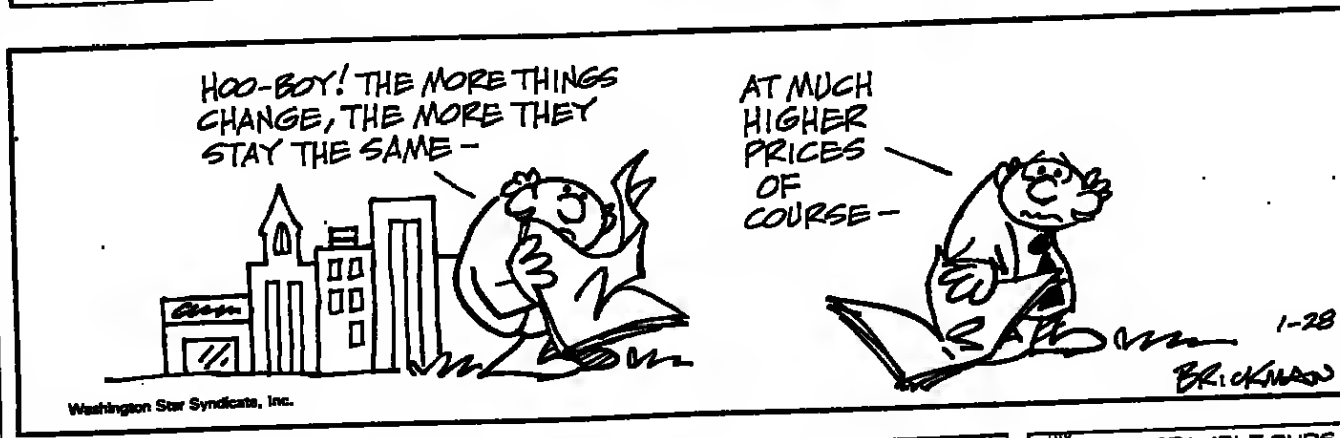
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEEBLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



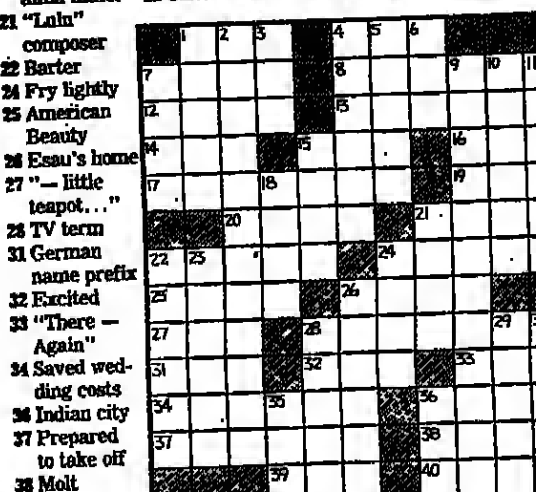
Believe It or Not!



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Top combat pilot
4 "Oh, I..."
7 Competent
8 El...
12 Manhandle
13 Actor
14 Doctrine
15 Clangor
16 Biblical king
17 Pie or pudding, e.g.
19 Half a score
20 Eli's alma mater
21 "Lulu" composer
22 Bacter
24 Fry lightly
25 American Beauty
26 Esau's home
27 "— little teapot..."
28 TV term
31 German name prefix
32 Excited
33 "There —"
34 Saved wedding costs
36 Indian city
37 Prepared to take off
38 Molt
39 Snoot



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXK is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
YMZ GR MYN YSVGCZX NY SZVYMC
RY TJOA NY EVV ER MYN NY
SZVYMC EN EVV NY YMRZVLI

— SEVNEREQ CQEOGEM
Yesterday's Cryptquote: LOVE IS THE WISDOM OF THE FOOL AND THE FOLLY OF THE WISE. — SAMUEL JOHNSON

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

You Don't Need a Slide Rule

West dealer.
North-South vulnerable.
NORTH
A 7 2
K 6 5
Q 8 8
J 10 7 6 3
WEST
K Q J 10 4
10 4
10 5 3
A Q 8
EAST
9 8 6 3
Q 8 7 2
7 4
K 9 5
SOUTH
5
A J 9 3
A K Q J 6 2
4 2

The bidding:
West North East South
1 Pass 2 Pass 3 Pass 4 Pass 5 Pass

Opening lead — king of spades.
Planning the play is declarer's most important task, but he does not fully meet this responsibility unless he implements his plans down to the last detail.
Take this case where West leads a spade against five diamonds. It seems normal to win the spade with the ace, draw trumps, play a low heart to the king and then finesse the jack of hearts. The finesse succeeds, but the contract fails when the hearts prove to be divided 4-2. Declarer goes down one, losing two clubs and one heart.

The flaw in this method of play is that it does not allow for the chance that West may have been dealt the singleton or doubleton ten of hearts. This is not too remote a possibility, and it therefore should not be ignored.
Planning to take a heart finesse is surely correct, but when to take it is a matter of equal concern. The proper time to take the finesse is at trick two, that is, immediately after winning the spade lead in dummy with the ace.
Note the effect of a low heart play to the jack at trick two. The jack wins and, after drawing trumps, South plays a low heart to the king, on which West plays the ten. Declarer then leads another heart and finessses the nine after East follows low. The only tricks South loses are two clubs.

It requires a certain amount of foresight to recognize the high importance of a low heart play from dummy at trick two. But declarer should realize at the outset that his only real chance for the contract lies in winning four heart tricks, and he should therefore plan his play to give himself the maximum chance to achieve that goal.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

MONDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:44	7:05	12:40	3:51	6:11	7:41
Medina	5:49	7:09	12:42	3:49	6:07	7:37
Nejd	5:14	6:37	12:08	3:16	5:34	7:04

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Electric Company No. 471
5:56 Grizzly Adams	The Quest
6:24 Housecall	Radiology
6:49 Big John, Little John	Time for Change
7:12 Switch	Legend of Macanus-PT 1
8:00 NFL Playoffs	Miami vs. Pittsburgh

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Caravan Pharmacy	King Khaled St.	29718
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MECCA	Souk Al-Moallah	42614
Hassan Bakhs Pharmacy	Al-Souk Al-Saghir	44930
Najafi Drug Store		
RIYADH	Manfouha Road	
Al-Halwa Drug Store	Imam Faisal ibn Turki St.	
Jeddah Pharmacy	Farazdaq St.	
Al-Farazdaq Drug Store		
TAIF	Shehar	
Al-Hayat Pharmacy	King's St.	
Al-Sharq Pharmacy		
DAMMAM	Post Office Road	26000
Shams Pharmacy		
AL-KHOBAR	King Khaled St.	41615
Al-Nila Drug Store		
HOFUF	Municipality St.	34415
Al-Najah Drug Store		

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MONDAY	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Champions of Solidarity	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 A Chat and a Song
2:30 Melody Time	9:45 Pioneers of Knowledge
3:00 NEWS	10:00 A Viewpoint
3:10 Press Review	10:10 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Arabic Song	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
3:30 A Selection of Music	10:30 Dreamland
3:40 —	11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook
3:50 Closedown	11:10 Music
	11:15 In Concert
	11:45 A Rendezvous With Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America: Letter Cultural: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	11:00 Special English: News
8:30 Dateline	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
News Summary	VOA WORLD REPORT
Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation	Midnight
News Summary	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.
Music USA: (Standards)	
10:00 News Roundup	
Reports: Actualities	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

BBC

Morning Transmission	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.00 World News	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	5.15 Report on Religion
8.30 Sarah Ward	6.00 Radio Newsreel
8.45 World Today	6.15 Outlook
9.00 Newsdesk	7.00 World News
9.30 Opera Star	7.09 Commentary
10.00 World News	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.45 World Today
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.00 World News
10.45 Something to Show You	8.09 Books and Writers
11.00 World News	8.30 Take One
11.09 Reflections	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.15 Piano Style	9.00 World News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.09 News about Britain
12.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.09 British Press Review	9.30 Farming World
12.15 World Today	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11.00 World News
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
1.30 Discovery	12.15 Talkabout
2.00 World News	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.09 News about Britain	1.00 World News
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Distractions interfere with clear thinking. Don't let a problem cause you to be short with a friend. Be objective.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Minor expenses could escalate. You may be dissatisfied with a purchase. Don't gripe. Know better next time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
A day when others seem to overlook your good points. Expect little feedback re ego needs. A domestic responsibility arises.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21) ♋
If a few little things go wrong, worry could take hold. Avoid self-reprimand and defensive postures. Be nice to yourself.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22) ♌
If attending a party, make up your mind to have a good time. Worrying about other matters could prevent enjoyment.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
Self-doubt combined with inefficiency interferes with work progress now. Take one thing at a time, lest you become anxious.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
Face what's bothering you. Your outlook towards life now fluctuates. Watch indecisiveness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
Not a time to ask a friend for a financial favor. Today's problems look bigger than they actually are. Take self less seriously.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Some difficulty in communicating your feelings now. A flippancy attitude gets you in trouble or creates the wrong impression.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
You could get bogged down in your work now. Don't get depressed if things don't go as smoothly as you'd like. Watch nerves.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
A loved one seems cold or indifferent. Don't let joint financial problems cause you to neglect children's emotional requirements.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
If emotionally hurt, you're liable to snap at somebody. Don't let sensitivity work against you.

هذه من الامل

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1. Irish Passport No. 7540 issued in London on 19-6-79 in the name of Mary Bridget Spooner.
2. British Passport No. 240554 issued in London on 6-7-79 in the name of Kerry Victoria Spooner & including her sister Stacey-J. 2 years & brother Eireann M.P. 4 years.

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2. MR. DONALD LEE JONES
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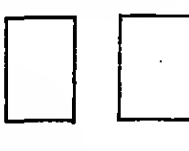
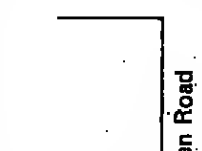
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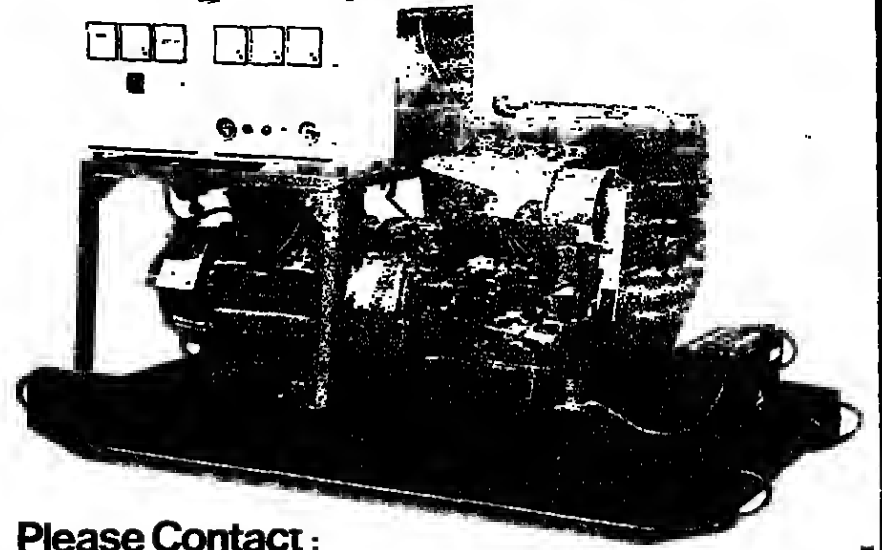
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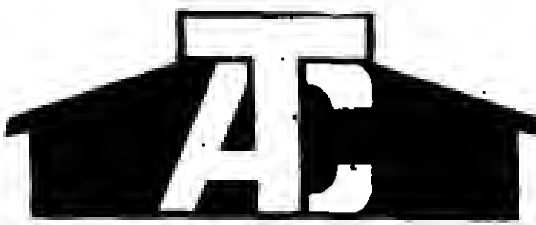
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PAGE 12

International

4 air force men executed in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 27 (R) — An air force major, a lieutenant and two non-commissioned officers were executed Saturday night in the northwestern city of Tabriz for plotting to separate the province of East Azerbaijan from Iran, court sources said Sunday.

They were among some 20 air force men from the Tabriz base arrested earlier this month after clashes in the streets of the East Azerbaijan capital between revolutionary guards and militants of the opposition Muslim People's Republican Party (MPRP).

Eleven people have already been executed after being arrested when loyalist guards stormed the MPRP headquarters.

The four executed Saturday were accused of helping opposition militants and providing them with arms and ammunition.

From southern Iran, meanwhile, came a report that two oil pipelines were blown up Friday. A fire which started on one of them was quickly brought under control, oil minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said.

Moinefar said the 20 cm pipeline was out of use when the explosion occurred, but that a 30 cm pipeline caught fire, the official Pars news agency reported.

Earlier the *Kayhan* newspaper reported that revolutionary guards found and defused five bombs planted under pipelines on the road from Abadan to Ahwaz.

Fire caused by an explosion on a pipeline near Ahwaz on Jan. 16, which cut crude oil deliveries to the Abadan refinery by 30,000 barrels a day from the normal 450,000, was extinguished during the week and repair work started, the *Elela* newspaper said.

In New York, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said last week the

United States and Iran agreed there should be an international inquiry into the alleged crimes of the former Shah, but timing was a problem.

"The difficulty is the timing of the release of the hostages," he told reporters.

The Iranians wanted to continue to keep the Americans, held since Nov. 4 when the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was stormed, until after the Security Council considered the investigating body's report, Waldheim confirmed.

For its part the U.S. wanted their release to be simultaneous with the establishment of the proposed commission.

"It is this point especially which creates problems, and we still have not resolved the question," he said. He was continuing to try to find a way out of the difficulty, he said.

"We sincerely hope this will be possible, but it will take time," Waldheim said.

Waldheim said the presidential elections in Iran were an important factor in the affair.

"As soon as a new president is elected in Iran, we will have a new interlocutor and I hope this will help to work out a satisfactory solution," he said.

And in the internal press controversy in Iran, the daily *Bamdad* newspaper followed the English-language *Tehran Times* in dismissing charges by the students occupying the American Embassy that it had been infiltrated by the U.S.

In a television broadcast last Tuesday the students said U.S. Embassy officials had met journalists on the two papers in an attempt to publicize Washington's views, and added:

"They reached agreements with the *Tehran Times* and *Bamdad*."



President Carter



Robert Kane

U.S. committee votes to ask Olympic pullout

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, Jan. 27 (Agencies) — The U.S. Olympic Committee, acting on a request by President Jimmy Carter, has asked the International Olympic Committee to shift the 1980 Summer Olympics from Moscow, or postpone or cancel the games in protest against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

In a unanimous vote Saturday, the USOC executive board adopted a resolution urging the IOC to take such action if Soviet troops were not withdrawn from Afghanistan by February 20, the deadline set by Carter.

The board's resolution said: "Pursuant to the request of the President of the United States, the U.S. Olympic Committee directs its officers and staff to propose to the International Olympic Committee that the 1980 Summer Olympic games be transferred to another site or multiple sites, or be postponed or cancelled for this year."

USOC President Robert Kane said the resolution would be sent immediately to the Committee for study in advance of an IOC meeting to be held on Feb. 8 and 9 in Lake Placid, New York, prior to the Winter Olympics.

The White House and the State Department had no immediate comment on the USOC executive board's action.

However, Joseph Onek, Deputy Counsel to Carter under Lloyd Cutler, who addressed the executive board Saturday morning, applauded the USOC action as "a very important step."

Onek, speaking to reporters after the vote, added, "This decision is what the President requested."

The five-paragraph resolution also declared that the USOC "shall continue to select and prepare athletes for the U.S. Olympic team whether or not the United States competes in the Summer Games in 1980 in order to recognize the athletes who have been training as Olympians."

Kane, speaking at a news conference after the vote, noted that the USOC has not yet entered team to the 1980 Summer Olympic games, under the IOC charter, he said, the USOC has until May 24 to do so.

The USOC President said that all 68 members of the 78-member Executive Board present at a two-day meeting in Colorado Springs voted for the resolution.

He said the USOC took the action at the request of Carter, not at his order or direction.

Kane said the USOC Executive Board did not discuss what action it would take if the IOC were to reject the resolution because it did not want to prejudice the world body's decision.

The resolution went on to say that "subsequent to action by the International Olympic Committee on the United States proposal, the U.S. Olympic Committee shall meet to consider appropriate action to be taken by the U.S. Olympic Committee under such circumstances as may exist at that time."

Kane said it was his opinion and preference that the games be postponed, saying this was "a more viable objective than finding an alternative site because no city is prepared to assume the games."

The USOC chief said he thought a boycott of the games by American athletes would harm the Olympic movement. "It would be a great blow to the Olympic movement to have the United States not participate with the further reactions of the Eastern bloc nations not entering the 1984 games (in Los Angeles)," he said.

Kane added, however, that he could not fault Carter's action in seeking withdrawal of U.S. athletes from the Moscow games because of the current political climate.

Canada has followed the United States in recommending a boycott by its athletes of the Moscow Olympic games if the Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

Caretaker Prime Minister Joe Clark asked officials of the Canadian Olympic association to convey the Canadian stand to the IOC at its meeting in Lake Placid.

Clark said Canada has to stand strongly behind the United States in opposing what he called the Soviet Union's continuing disrespect for human rights.

The Feb. 20 deadline was set last week by Carter in calling for the games to be cancelled, moved or postponed.

In a 1 1/2-hour meeting at the prime minister's official residence, Clark told three

Canadian Olympic officials the cabinet decided Friday to recommend a boycott.

Dick Pound, president of the Canadian Olympic Association told reporters after the meeting with Clark that it was too early to say whether the association would recommend a boycott at the IOC meeting.

The situation in Afghanistan could change before the meeting, he said.

The government cannot force the association to abide by its wishes, but Clark said he expected the association would be influenced by the government's position.

Earlier this week, Clark said he opposed a boycott and hoped to have the games moved instead.

He said he changed his mind when Carter called for a boycott if the games are not moved, postponed or cancelled.

Carter's statement "requires allies of the United States to be very clear in our position of support," Clark said.

The cabinet was also influenced in its decision by "indications coming to us through various diplomatic channels that the Soviet Union is capable of being impressed by concerted action by a number of nations where the question of the games is at stake," Clark said.

Clark said he regretted the great inconvenience that would be caused to athletes who have spent years preparing for the games.

However, he said, the Canadian government had to "continue its very strong position against an invasion by the Soviet Union of Afghanistan and the continuing disrespect for human rights that nation has shown."

If Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan, the Canadian government will withdraw financial assistance from any athletes who go to the Moscow games. But Clark said he expected athletes to support his government's position.

He said he would not revoke passports of athletes or any other Canadian citizens who wanted to attend the games.

West German Olympic Committee executives meanwhile postponed a decision on whether to recommend sending a team to the Moscow summer games.

Committee president Willi Daume said the country's top sports body decided against making a decision at this time because of the "dramatic escalation of the (world) political situation."

Daume said the executive presidium would decide at a later date on what recommendation to send to a full assembly of West Germany's Olympic sports federations regarding Olympic participation.

He said the final decision on whether West Germany competes at Moscow would have to take into account the Bonn government's position.

Daume met with reporters following a special presidium meeting called to discuss Carter's proposal for a boycott of the Moscow games.

Daume, an IOC member, said Carter sent a letter to the Bonn government Jan. 19 urging that the West German Olympic Committee support a boycott.

He said the Soviets have since sent telegrams to all national Olympic committees urging them to accept invitations to the Moscow games formally by March 1, two months ahead of the deadline.

In Tokyo, Japan's major political parties were split Sunday over whether the country should go along with a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

In a nationally televised political debate, officials of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party and the smaller opposition Economic Socialist and Komeito (Clean Government) parties favored the boycott, while the largest opposition party, the Socialists, and the Communist party opposed it.

Yoshio Sakurazuchi, secretary-general of the LDP, said his party believes it "improper" to send Japanese teams to the Moscow games.

However, Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito said the government was in no hurry to make a decision on the question. Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira had earlier said it was up to the Japan Olympic committee, which last Wednesday voted to postpone any decision.

Shinmen Tagaya, secretary-general of the Socialist party, said his party believes politics should be kept out of sports, and Communist party secretary-general Tetsuzo Fuwa said "the honor of hosting the Olympics is given to a city, not a nation."

Assures whites safety Mugabe returns a hero

SALISBURY, Jan. 27 (R) — Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe returned home Sunday from almost five years in exile to a tumultuous and at times violent hero's welcome, publicly assuring Rhodesia's 230,000 white minority that he meant them no harm.

Striking a moderate note, the avowedly-Marxist Mugabe set out to soften his radical image. At a press conference he came out in favor of continued private enterprise, provided that workers' conditions improved, and of trade cooperation with racially-segregated South Africa.

Of the white minority, many of whom fear their own image of Mugabe as a heartless revolutionary, the guerrilla leader declared "We do not mean any harm to them (the whites)."

"The last thing we would like to see is the creation of (white) refugee camps across the Limpopo in South Africa."

A crowd of up to 200,871 turned out in the black township of Highfields for what, for many, was their first glimpse of the 51-year-old nationalist. For one moment the rally seemed headed for bloodshed.

The crowd seized an African, accusing him of carrying a gun and of being anti-Mugabe. He was standing only yards from the guerrilla leader's platform.

Within seconds the man had been dragged off the ground under a hail of blows from fists, boots and sticks. The crowd pushed him forward, heating him into semi-consciousness as he wept.

Only the intervention of Oliver Tengende, Rhodesia's top black wrestler, saved the man. The huge wrestler shielded him from Mugabe's followers until medical orderlies carried him off on a stretcher.

For Mugabe it was his first appearance in Rhodesia as a major public figure in a

Nationalist career spanning two decades. The crowd was the biggest to turn-out in Salisbury for any of Rhodesia's black politicians campaigning for next month's pre-independence elections.

"Pamheri oe Chimurenga," Mugabe shouted to the crowd. The slogan — meaning forward with the revolution — is one of the catch-words of ZANU-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front).

When Mugabe went into exile in Mozambique in 1975, he was a little-known figure who had only recently won the ZANU-PF leadership by ousting Ndabaningi Sithole in a prison coup while both men were in detention.

But over the past five years he has presided over an intensification of the guerrilla war which claimed more than 20,000 lives before it formally came to an end with a cease-fire a month ago.

Waving clenched fist salutes to the tightly-packed crowd Mugabe said of the guerrillas, "though they died we have achieved their aims."

Like his Patriotic Front guerrilla co-leader Joshua Nkomo, who returned from exile two weeks ago, Mugabe took a moderate line.

Despite his socialist aims, he said much of the existing private enterprise system would be left intact provided workers acquired skills to become "part of the decision-making process."

The ZANU/PF leader promised widespread land reform to assuage the land-hunger of many of Rhodesia's seven million Africans.

But, seeking to allay the fears of the country's 5,400 white farmers, he said resettlement schemes would mainly use underutilized land or land owned by absentee landowners or inefficient farmers presently kept in business by the subsidies.



TOP BRASS: Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Chief of Army Staff Gen. G.P. Malhotra and President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy meet at Army Day celebrations in New Delhi. Mrs. Gandhi was recently reinstalled as prime minister.

From page one

Zia

mg 800 million people in Asia, Africa and the Middle East will certainly bring some pressure to bear upon the Soviet Union."

The conference's agenda was expanded to include Iran's request for a discussion on foreign pressures on certain Islamic countries, according to conference sources.

They said this would allow the conference to debate the issue of the United States' economic sanctions against Iran in its campaign to gain the release of 49 American hostages held in Tehran since Nov. 4 last year.

South Yemen, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) did not attend the conference, but their absence was offset by the presence of Iraq, Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. They had all wanted the conference postponed, apparently because of their close ties with Moscow.

The Libyans agreed to come under a compromise formula to postpone the opening day of the conference by one day so it would not coincide with the start of Israeli-Egyptian diplomatic relations.

Egypt's membership of the organization was suspended a year ago because of its peace treaty with Israel.

Conference officials had hoped the delay would bring Syria, South Yemen and the PLO to the conference, but only Tripoli decided to come.

Meanwhile, in Kabul, the new regime is stripping Afghanistan of leftist slogans and pictures, apparently as part of its efforts to pacify Muslims who have rebelled against the country's Marxist revolution.

Gaudy red signs proclaiming worker solidarity are being painted over or removed,

while portraits of Afghan leaders past and present are disappearing from public display. A decision by the country's politburo published Sunday in the official *Kabul New Times* said signs that have a "leftist character and out in conformity with the present stage of national and democratic revolution should be collected and disposed of."

So should "all photos of the party and state leaders ... past and present."

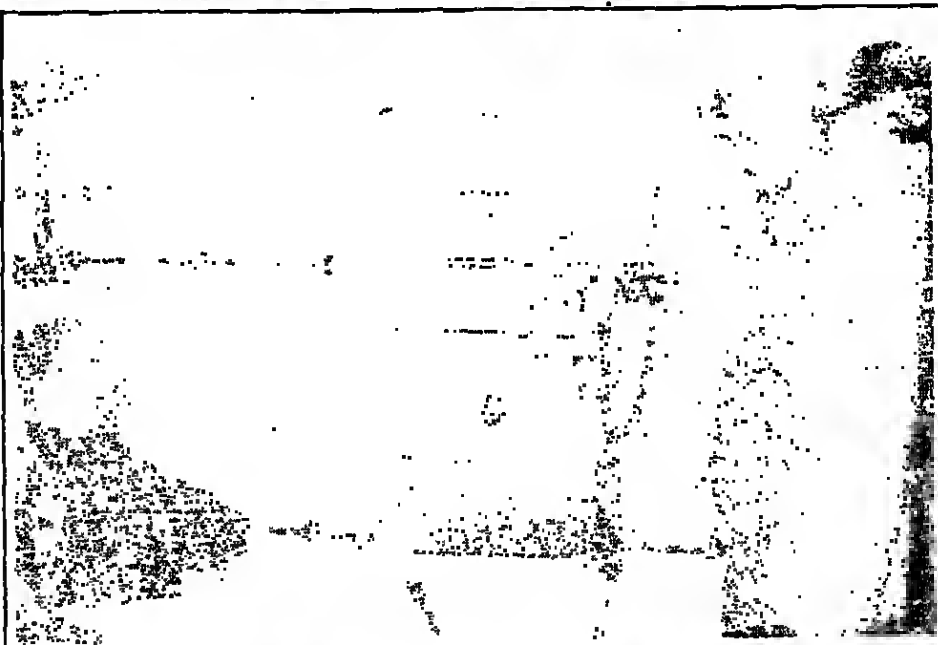
No specific explanation was given. President Babrak Karmal has decreed an amnesty for Muslim religious and tribal leaders who fled the country after the April 21, 1978 revolution which installed Marxist rule in traditionally neutral Afghanistan.

In a radio and television address whose English text was made public Sunday, Karmal promised "full freedom and immunity" to returning exiles provided they did not engage in actions against the regime.

Study

whole line will cost \$ 500 million, with the Damascus to Amman section alone coming to \$ 150 million. The three members of the Tripartite Commission will share the costs equally. The narrow-gauge line now runs only as far as Maan in southern Jordan, with a spur to Aqaba used just for freight.

According to reports, the other companies bidding on the feasibility study were three consortia of TAMS of the United States with Canadian Pacific Railways and Louis Berger International and Deleuw Cather of the United States with RITES of India.



VISITING TITO: Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito is visited Saturday by Lazar Kolisevski (right), vice president of the presidency of Yugoslavia, and Stevan Dobrouski, presiding member of the presidency. Tito is recovering in Ljubljana Clinic from the amputation of his left leg last week.

No bulletin issued Tito receives defense aide

BELGRADE, Jan. 27 (AP) — Ailing President Josip Broz Tito, recovering in a Ljubljana hospital, Sunday received the defense minister, army Gen. Nikola Ljubice, in an apparent resumption of official duties.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, which reported the meeting, also said Sunday there would be no medical bulletin for the day no the condition of the 87-year-old leader.

Tito was reported Saturday to be much improved following the amputation of his left leg last Sunday.

He received Saturday two top Yugoslav officials, Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of state presidency, and Stevan Doronjski,

the presiding officer of the Communist party Presidium.

The meeting with the top government, party and army leaders has been interpreted here that Tito resumed his regular activities.

Tanjug, which issues official medical bulletins, reported Friday that Tito began performing some of his regular duties at the hospital in Ljubljana, northwest Yugoslavia, where he underwent surgery.

Doctors removed Tito's left leg last Sunday after failing a week earlier to relieve a circulatory blockage.

Tito's condition since the amputation has rapidly improved and he was pictured in a wheel chair chatting with his two sons earlier last week.

Armed deserters release hostages after 19 hours in Seoul nightclub

SEOUL, Jan. 27 (AP) — The seizure by two armed South Korean army deserters of a hotel nightclub here ended Sunday after 19 hours when one of the deserters surrendered, government sources said.

He suffered some minor wounds and his partner was found unconscious and with gunshot wounds, they said.

One witness said that one soldier was knocked unconscious after shooting himself in an apparent suicide attempt while the other was hit by a shot from a sniper who had stealthily moved to the back of the stage of the night club and fired through an opening.

All of the 130 hostages were freed unharmed. They held about 50 of them throughout the 19 hour siege.

The incident remained under an official news blackout pending a formal announcement.

Reporters were prevented from talking to the released people as they were whisked away in military ambulances.

Police informants said several foreigners were released early Sunday, including a Brit-

ish couple, three Hong Kong residents, three or four Japanese and two Americans.

The sources said no other foreigners remained in the downtown Seoul nightclub, which has been ringed by helmeted riot police and troops.

No one of freed hostages was identified and authorities said they were not hurt. Reporters were prevented from speaking with them before they were taken from the area in military ambulances.

A night watchman was shot and killed when he entered the club in the basement of the Royal Hotel to bargain with gunmen, police sources said.

The sources said police officials were in telephone contact with the gunmen and were trying to persuade them to surrender.

The men had made no demands, but were said to be angry at the "fast living" of some South Koreans who disregarded the hardships of soldiers on the front line, the sources said.

There was no other indication of a motive for the assault.

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